

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 APRIL 1986

Shooting of U.S. Embassy Employee in Khartoum

SUNA reports the shooting in Khartoum of a U.S. Embassy employee by unknown assailants. In a later report, SUNA said the "telecommunications officer" was evacuated to Saudi Arabia. Beirut Voice of Lebanon reports an organization called the "Martyrs of Islam" has claimed responsibility for the "assassination." In a related report on the shooting, SUNA stated that "observers" view the incident as "the first reaction to the U.S. aggression against Libya." Security authorities have imposed stringent security measures around the embassy, SUNA noted.

Libya

As for Libyan claims of further U.S. air raids, which were denied by the United States, TANJUG maintained that U.S. planes attacked the Janzur area west of Tripoli during the night of 15-16 April, adding that bombs fell near a naval academy in the area. Tripoli television claimed earlier that U.S. aircraft continued to bomb "civilian and residential quarters" of Tripoli during the evening of 15 April, asserting that Libyan air defenses downed four U.S. aircraft. The television carried pictures allegedly showing the wreckage of a downed U.S. plane. Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio urged citizens to "hunt down" and "capture" the pilots of downed U.S. aircraft, and the radio also emphasized that Libya will not apply the conventions of war to U.S. pilots, who are committing acts of "international terrorism." Another commentary by the radio stated that "everything American is a legitimate target," exhorting Arabs to kill Americans and "kill them only after you kill their children in front of their own eyes."

Commenting on the results of the U.S. raids in an interview with Voice of Lebanon radio, Information Secretary Muhammad al-Fayturi said "dozens" of people were killed in Tripoli and "hundreds" were injured, adding that the raid on Benghazi also caused loss of life. He confirmed that Colonel Mu'ammarr Al-Qadhafi's sons were injured, noting that al-Qadhafi is "still around" and that the Libyan leader received the Soviet ambassador 15 April, raid on his barracks. In his meeting with the Soviet ambassador, Al-Qadhafi gave his visitor "an important message" for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, according to JANA.

In other diplomatic developments, the Arab League secretary general called for an emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers to discuss the U.S. raid. Kuwait radio reported. The Libyan Foreign Liaison Bureau earlier told Arab ambassadors of the need for an emergency meeting of both Arab defense and foreign ministers, urging the other Arab states to break economic and political relations with the United States, according to JANA. Nevertheless, a Belgian official cited by Paris radio disclosed that Libya has asked the Belgian ambassador to transmit a "ceasefire request" to the United States.

Sudan "condemned" the U.S. attack according to SUNA, while Omdurman radio carried a Foreign Ministry statement urging "sister and friendly" countries to "rally behind" Libya with "all resources" to repel the U.S. aggression. In a related development, AFP said approximately 300 demonstrators converged on the U.S. embassy in Khartoum in response to the U.S. raids. In a cable carried by Rabat radio, Morocco's King Hassan II expressed "amazement" at the attack and extended "sincere condolences" to Libya, asserting that actions in which innocent victims are targets should be "condemned." An unattributed Algiers radio commentary asserted that this "blatant aggression" is "undoubtedly dangerous" because it is based upon the logic of force and of a return to the "law of the jungle." The speaker of the Jordanian parliament condemned the U.S. raids, asserting they threaten peace in the Mediterranean area Amman television reported.

Further reaction emanated from "public circles" in Tunisia, according to KUNA, which added that "stringent security measures" have been imposed around the U.S. embassy in Tunis. WAKH noted Bahrain's denunciation and condemnation, adding that it "jeopardizes" the Arab nation's supreme interests. Baghdad Voice of PLO radio cited a PLO statement on the raids asserting the U.S. threats are a "grave aggression" against the Arab nation. The Lebanese prime minister expressed strong resentment over the raid in remarks carried by Beirut radio, declaring the "aggression" expresses the "mentality of a haughty and arrogant person."

The Arab League Secretary general condemned the U.S. "terrorist action" and termed it an "error with bad consequences," according to KUNA, while a majority of OPEC ministers "condemned" the U.S. attack during a ministerial conference in Geneva, OPECNA reported. The OAU also "condemned" the U.S. raid, asserting it showed the U.S. "arrogance and disregard for international law," AFP reported. The emergency ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau issued a communique "strongly" denouncing the U.S. action and expressing "deep shock and profound indignation," according to Delhi radio.

On the other hand, the Chadian foreign minister, in an interview carried by Ndjamena radio, said the U.S. raids are a "consequence" of Libyan terrorism and Al-Qadhafi's "irresponsible" behavior. A related radio commentary insisted that Al-Qadhafi is the "real threat" to world stability, adding the U.S. "understood this fact," and "sought and found the appropriate solution."

As for Iraq's stand, Baghdad radio and Voice of the Masses radio have not been observed to report or comment on the U.S. air strikes against Libya.

Tripartite Talks in Iran

The Iranian, Libyan, and Syrian foreign ministers held a 4th round of tripartite talks in Tehran 14-15 April, and discussed "joint problems," according to a communique issued on the meeting carried by Tehran radio. The communique noted the three countries' condemnation of the U.S. air raid on Libya and noted their view that they are "entitled to use all measures" to "face and confront" the U.S. attack. The communique also called on Arab, Islamic, and "peace-loving" countries to sever political and economic ties with the United States, and expressed "revulsion" against links between certain Islamic countries and the United States. The foreign ministers denounced Iraq for launching the war with Iran.

The foreign ministers also held meetings with the Iranian president, who proclaimed Iran's readiness to take "any action" in response to the U.S. raids and warned that the "criminal" U.S. actions will be repeated unless the United States is "punished," according to Tehran radio and television.

Iran-Iraq War

Iran Killed or wounded over 100 Iraqis in artillery duels in the western fronts 14 April. IRNA reported citing a communique. A military report cited by IRNA announced that Iran launched an attack late 14 April around the Salt Lake in the Al-Faw region, asserting that Iran is in full control of the area.

On the Iraqi side, a communique cited by Voice of the masses radio stated that Iraq liberated areas in the Al-Tib region extending along a more than 18 km front. The commander of the Iraqi forces in the area affirmed Iraq's "absolute control" over the area, according to INA. An earlier communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio said Iraq took control of a peak further north in the Sumar region, allowing Iraq to secure a "command" position on the Sumar Basin.

Syria-USSR

Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas received a visiting Soviet delegation for talks on ways to improve bilateral friendship and cooperation, SANA reported.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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Arab Defense Council Meeting in 'Next Few Days'*LD151512 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1133 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] Tunis, 15 Apr (KUNA) — An informed source disclosed here today that it expected the Joint Arab Defense Council to meet within the next few days at Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's request.

The source told KUNA that Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has asked for the meeting of the Council, which consists of Arab foreign and defense ministers. Libya has submitted a note to this effect to the Arab League General Secretariat, which circulated it among the member countries yesterday afternoon.

League's Klibi Wants Immediate Minister's Meeting*LD151619 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi today addressed an urgent message to Arab foreign ministers, calling for an immediate meeting to discuss the American attack against Libya. Klibi said in his message that an immediate meeting must be convened to discuss the U.S. air raid against Libyan territory and to look into the solidarity which creates among Arab countries in these difficult and painful circumstances.

Blames Israel; Condemns U.S.*LD151852 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1550 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] Tunis, 15 Apr (KUNA) — The secretary general of the Arab League Chedli Klibi blamed "Israel and its campaigns calling for violence and its expansionist goals which are aimed against the region and for the deterioration of relations between Arab countries and the American Government."

He said, in a statement which was prepared in advance and distributed by the Secretariat General, pertaining to the treacherous American raid against the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya "it is sad that the American Administration was led to implement the Zionist policy and to use its full military system to achieve this aim."

The statement warned "before the whole peaceloving peoples of the repercussions of resorting to force to solve the problems, instead of treating the real reasons which were behind these problems and which led to their deterioration every day."

The statement affirmed that "attacking Libya by American bombers is an unprecedented act which might lead to its expansion and deplorable consequences which might result from it in the whole region... It is unacceptable that such a superpower should manifest this sort of reckless behavior and resort to this conflict which is dangerously threatening peace."

He said "irrespective of the grudge of the American Government against the Libyan Jamahiriya, international issues are not solved in this way."

He added that the campaign which was continuously and deliberately carried out by the media for several days was aimed at instigating hostility against the Arab nation and to create the right atmosphere for hostility.

The communique pointed out "the attack carried out against Libya comes within the long series of threats and aggressive acts which have been centered on the Middle East and aimed at the Arab nation as a whole."

It added: "The proof for that is the showing on television screens at every occasion, of the Israeli representative to the United Nations, who took the opportunity to call for the humiliation of the whole Arab nation, to inflame the feeling of hatred against it and to urge for the military solution [against it]."

It added "the real goal behind the attack on Tuesday night is, thus, to threaten the Arab nation, using the checking of terrorism as a pretext to strike at the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people for a unified pan-Arab destiny."

The communique strongly affirmed "considering that the attack against Libya came from the United States it is not only a terrorist action worthy of condemnation but also an error with bad consequences."

It said "it is regrettable that the armed forces of the nation, which has been defending freedom and democracy for more than two centuries, are now doing something that can only harm, perhaps irretrievably, the existing relations with the Arab peoples."

It added "our attention is focused, during these difficult circumstances on the brotherly Libyan people, who are the subject of a devastating aggression, which nobody had thought a superpower would carry out. With a very deep grief our thoughts go to the victims, whether Libyans or foreigners, who were hit by the bombs. We warn anew against the danger of continued vengeance acts and antivengence acts."

Libya, UAE Call For Emergency Arab Summit*JN160341 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 16 Apr 86*

[Text] Tripoli/Tunis/foreign capitals — Libya and the UAE have called for an emergency Arab summit to discuss the U.S. raid on Libya. In Tunis Libya's permanent representative to the Arab League said that Libya has submitted an official request to the league for an emergency Arab summit to discuss the U.S. aggression. He added that Libyan officials are holding consultations with certain Arab governments on the convocation of this summit.

In Abu Dhabi UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nahyan called for an urgent Arab summit to discuss the U.S. raid. Shaykh Zayid said there is a pressing need for this meeting to reach a common Arab stand for the sake of safeguarding the Arab nation.

Arab Envoys in Washington Condemn U.S. Attack*LD152254 Kuwait KUNA in English 2037 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] Washington, April 15 (KUNA) — The council of Arab ambassadors in Washington issued a condemnation statement here Tuesday [15 April] against Monday's U.S. attack on targets inside the North African Arab state of Libya.

The council, after meeting Tuesday morning, said in the statement that it "deplores this act of aggression which has resulted in the indiscriminate killing of innocent civilians."

It further said, the American latest military aggression against Libya "constitutes a clear violation of U.N. Charter and international legality and intensifies the utmost fear of tension in the region."

The statement urged the U.S., instead of flexing its muscles against Libya under the cover of combating international terrorism, to examine the "real causes of violence and injustice in the region."

PLO Communique Urges All Arabs To Confront U.S.*LD151836 Kuwait KUNA n Arabic 1720 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] Tunis, 15 Apr 86 (KUNA) — The PLO today here urged "all nationalists in all the Arab countries to rise and confront the American invaders, and share with their valiant brothers in the Libyan Jamahiriyyah the defense of the Arab land and Arab dignity."

In a communique distributed today by the Palestinian news agency WAFA, the political department of the PLO affairs said that "while directed directly at the Libyan Jamahiriyyah, this hideous American aggression is in fact aimed at every Arab revolutionary and nationalist and at all the Arab land."

The communique further says: What provokes surprise and denunciation for the consequences of this aggression is the ignoble and treacherous position taken by the British Government led by Margaret Thatcher by its participation in the aggression, and by allowing the military aircraft stationed in American bases in Britain to take part in this vicious aggression despite statements to the contrary made by the British prime Minister." [no beginning quote marks]

It adds: "The political department of the PLO, while condemning this aggression in the utmost way, declares, on behalf of all the Palestinian people and all the combatants of the Palestinian revolution, its deep solidarity with the fraternal Libyan people, with all members of the brave Libyan Armed Forces, and with the national Libyan leadership, and it shakes their hands, all of them, in greetings of high appreciation for their steadfastness and confrontation of the American aggression."

PLO Statement Broadcast*GF151906 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] The PLO issued a statement yesterday, which reads as follows:

The PLO is following with deep concern the dangerous and rash developments on the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea and its waters, particularly opposite the Arab Libyan waters. The PLO denounces the U.S. military naval concentrations in the Mediterranean Sea, the Gulf of Sidra, and along the Arab Libyan coasts. It also fiercely condemns dangerous U.S. threats to strike at our Arab Libyan people. The PLO declares its stand with Libya and its fraternal people based on our Arab and national responsibilities. These U.S. concentrations and threats represent a dangerous aggression against our Arab nation which cannot be accepted and pose a threat to the security of the Mediterranean basin and the entire region.

The PLO, with its total condemnation to these U.S. provocations, calls on all who are keen to safeguard peace in the world to condemn this insolent U.S. policy, which is driving the world toward new threats and affirms its stand with Libya and its fraternal people.

Spokesman in Athens Denounces Attack*NC151540 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 11(a) GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] A spokesman for the PLO's diplomatic representation in Athens has expressed his organization's denunciation of today's hostile attack by the United States against Libya. The organization describes this act as part of a policy which seeks to annihilate the fighting peoples.

In its statement, the PLO, expresses its support for Libya. It describes the United States as the common enemy of all Arabs and emphasizes that Arab blood is not paint. U.S. imperialism, the statement continues, will pay dearly.

The PLO statement says that today's attack constitutes yet another violation of human rights, international law, and the independence of countries. Those who speak of confrontation and the alleged isolation of terrorism have now disclosed their true identity in this barbaric blow against Tripoli.

Palestinian Groups Issue Statements on U.S. Strike**By Palestine National Salvation Front***JN151321 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1241 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] Damascus, 15 Apr (SANA) — The Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) has condemned the fresh brutal U.S. aggression against the fraternal Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah. 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO Executive Committee member

and head of the PNSF Foreign Committee, in a statement today affirmed the Front's solidarity with Libya and its leadership in its brave stand and steadfastness.

Abu Mayzar called on Arab states to translate Arab solidarity with Libya into tangible political and economic acts using all methods and resources. He said that the new brutal U.S. aggression against Libya reaffirms the gravity of the U.S. Administration's adventurous course.

PFLP Seeks 'Tangible' Action

*JN151426 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1323 GMT
15 Apr 86*

[Text] Damascus, 15 Apr (SANA) — The PFLP today vigorously condemned the new U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriya and stressed its support for the Libyan people. In a statement distributed here today, the spokesman for the PFLP called the aggressive U.S. air raid on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi new evidence of the bloody international terrorism being practiced by the United States, showing disregard for peoples' freedom and independence, as well as for international laws and norms.

The spokesman called on all Arab states to take tangible measures against the United States and Britain, which allowed the use of its territory for aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriya. The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine also called on all democratic and peace-loving forces in the world to act against U.S. belligerency.

Habash: PFLP at Libya's 'Disposal'

*JN151608 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1538 GMT
15 Apr 86*

[Text] Damascus, 15 Apr (SANA) — PFLP Secretary General George Habash has stressed that the barbaric aggression launched by U.S. planes against the Libyan Jamahiriya reaffirms that the United States is the biggest and the most dangerous terrorist force in the world. In a statement here today, he said organized international piracy and terrorism has become an official state policy of U.S. imperialism, adding the attack by the U.S. warplanes, which dropped their bombs on civilian targets in Tripoli and Benghazi, reminds us of the savage U.S. aggressions against Vietnam, Nicaragua, and Lebanon and reveals Washington's intentions to subjugate the Arab region by isolating unified Arab regimes.

Dr George Habash announced the Front will place all its capabilities at the disposal of the 1 September Revolution and urged nationalist Arab regimes to hold an urgent summit conference to study the grave situation stemming from the U.S. arrogance, as the U.S. plan is aimed against all Arabs and collective action is needed to confront it. He called on these regimes to sever diplomatic relations with Washington, liquidate its interests in their countries, and form a broad national Arab front to confront U.S.-Zionist designs.

Jibril Says U.S. Will Be Punished

*LD160346 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 2315 GMT 16*

[Text] Ahmad Jibril, leader of the PLFP — General Command, has affirmed that the revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland will not allow the treacherous U.S.-British aggression against the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. He said: We shall fight U.S. imperialism together with free men of the world everywhere. Ahmad Jibril in a statement broadcast by London radio yesterday [15 April], affirmed the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab people will not go unpunished. The whole world will know that the United States will always act as it is accustomed, remaining an enemy of all mankind.

Al-Sa'iqah: Strike U.S. 'Interests'

JN151749 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1725 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, 15 Apr (SANA) — The Al-Sa'iqah Organization today condemned the U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriya and affirmed its complete support for the Libyan Arab people in their confrontation of this organized criminal aggression. Farhan Abu al-Hayja', Al-Sa'iqah Organization official spokesman, in a statement urged Arab countries to sever diplomatic relations with the United States and the United Kingdom. Abu al-Hayja' called on the Arab masses to boycott U.S. and British goods, as well as to strike at U.S., British, and Zionist interests everywhere.

Abu al-Hayja' said the head of international terrorism, Reagan, will only reap losses for his people and destruction for international imperialism confronted by liberation movements and progressive regimes in the Arab homeland and the world. Abu al-Hayja' expressed confidence victory will be the lot of the heroic Libyan Arab people as it is the lot of Syria which is confronting imperialist and Zionist aggression.

Arab Ambassadors Issues Statement in Athens

*NC152018 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT
15 Apr 86*

[Text] The council of ambassadors and heads of Arab diplomatic delegations accredited to Greece have issued a statement on the U.S. attack. The Arab ambassadors note Arab security is indivisible and an attack or threat against any one Arab state is an attack against them all. The statement stresses the council strongly denounces the imperialist U.S. attack against Libya, which blatantly violates the independence and sovereignty of a UN member-state and tramples on all international laws, rules, and treaties. The Arab ambassadors council reaffirms that it stands resolutely by the side of the Libyan people and warns that continued aggressiveness and escalation may threaten the security of all Mediterranean peoples. In addition, the statement expresses the Arabs' regret at the EEC attitude which, it says, encouraged the United States to carry out its aggressive plans against the Libyan people. It would be more appropriate, the statement declares, for the EEC states, which have multilateral relations with the Arab nation and many interests in the Arab world, to have played a placatory role, rather than one that encouraged the attack.

Reportage on Reconvening of OPEC Conference

Ministers Comment

LD152338 Vienna OPECNA in English 1543 GMT
15 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, 15 Apr. 86 (OPECNA) — The 77th (Extraordinary) OPEC conference meeting resumed here this afternoon with all 13 member countries attending.

The meeting was adjourned three weeks ago to allow the organization's oil ministers more time to consult their governments and other oil exporting countries on ways of restoring stability to the world oil market. Before the opening of the resumed meeting, Nigerian Petroleum Resources Minister Rilwanu Lukman told OPECNA that he was 'hopeful' of the chances of success. He said Nigeria did not rule out the possibility of a cut in its oil production 'if others did the same'.

Lukman said the conference would expect to be advised of the results of contacts in the past three weeks between the five non-OPEC producers which attended the adjourned meeting and other producers. The minister confirmed reports quoting him as saying that Nigeria would not 'take advantage' of the strike which has halted Norwegian oil output.

Lukman described recent comments by U.S. Administration officials on the negative effects of declining oil prices on the American oil industry as 'interesting, if contradictory'. He added that it would have been even more interesting if the United States had talked to London and Oslo.

Meanwhile, Iraqi oil minister Qasim Taqi al-Uraybi said before leaving Baghdad for the Geneva meeting that Iraq had compiled 'a study on output sharing by OPEC members'. He said the study, based on 'objective technical and financial considerations', would be submitted to the conference. Al-Uraybi said the oil price fall since last December was 'abnormal' and bore no relation to supply and demand. The minister noted that although OPEC output had exceeded the specified ceiling, 'it is still below the level of world demand'.

The minister added that all oil importing countries might benefit in the short term from the current drop in prices, but the situation would bring problems on an international scale in the medium and long terms.

Most Oppose Raid on Libya

AU151833 Paris AFP in English 1811 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Geneva, April 15 (AFP) — A majority of member nations in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Tuesday approved a resolution condemning the U.S. air strikes against Libya, OPEC president and Venezuelan Oil Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti announced here.

None of the 13 ministers, who concluded the first day of a meeting here to stem the slide in international oil prices, opposed the resolution, Mr. Hernandez Grisanti said, adding that those

who did not approve it are to disclose their positions after consulting their governments. Libya is a member of OPEC.

Mr. Hernandez Grisanti said the meeting, which opened Tuesday and is in effect a resumption of negotiations suspended March 22, did not discuss a request by Libyan Oil Minister Fawzi al-Shakshuki for an Arab oil embargo against the United States.

Libya Says No Oil Damage

AU151638 Paris AFP in English 1623 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Geneva, April 15 (AFP) — Oil Minister Javier Espinosa Teran of Ecuador Tuesday [15 April] said he "opposed any debate of an oil embargo" against the United States, requested of Arab oil producers by Libya at a meeting here of ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Libyan Minister Fawzi al-Shakshuki meanwhile said U.S. air strikes against Libya earlier Tuesday had not damaged the country's oil installations.

A possible embargo on oil shipments to the United States in retaliation for the attacks was a question for the Arab League, according to Qatar's Oil minister 'Abd al-Aziz Ibn Khalifa al-Thani.

Ministers Condemn U.S. 'Attack'

LD151906 Vienna OPECNA in English 1826 GMT
15 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, 15 Apr 86 (OPECNA) — The resumed OPEC ministerial conference today condemned the United States' attack on Libya and expressed 'deep concern' over acts against international law.

The decision was adopted by majority after ministers had discussed the latest situation, according to OPEC conference president Dr Arturo Hernandez Grisanti.

Hernandez, who is Venezuelan energy and mines minister, said the conference extended its condolences to the Libyan people over the 'human losses'.

In an official statement he said that the conference 'by majority, decided to condemn the attacks perpetrated by the United States of America against an OPEC member country and expressed its deep concern about those acts, which are against international law'.

The Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah became a full member of OPEC in 1962, two years after the organization's foundation.

Ministers adjourned their talks until Wednesday, when they will discuss OPEC's overall production ceiling, individual member countries' quotas and seasonal fluctuations in OPEC output.

Aqazadeh Urges U.S. Condemnation

LD161006 Tehran IRNA in English 0834 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, April 16, IRNA — Iran's oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh said here Tuesday that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) should seriously condemn the U.S. raid against Libya and take the necessary measures in this connection.

Speaking to reporters at the end of the first session of the conference Tuesday, Aqazadeh said that the Islamic Republic of Iran called for release of an official statement by the organization

in condemnation of the U.S. Iran would offer further proposals to the conference in this respect including a possible oil embargo, the Iranian oil minister said.

On the reduction in production quota of OPEC, Aqazadeh said that the issue had not been seriously discussed but, he added, chairman of the conference has included defending 28 dollars per barrel in the agenda. He expressed hope that the conference would seriously discuss the oil market situation in its Wednesday session.

BAHRAIN

Government Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya

GF151842 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1830 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 15 Apr (WAKH) — The Bahrain Government has condemned the U.S. attack on Libya. A statement issued here this evening said that the Government of Bahrain, in assessing the U.S. attack on Libya, denounces and condemns this attack, which jeopardizes the supreme interests of the Arab nation. The Government of Bahrain believes that the settlement of international disputes should be made through concerned international organizations and according to known norms, and that violence does not serve international peace, but escalates tension in various parts of the world.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ Criticizes U.S. Action

GF160946 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0820 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 16 Apr (WAKH) — In Bahrain, the newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* strongly denounces the treacherous U.S. aggression against Libya and describes it as a large-scale terrorist act against innocent civilians. The paper reviews the hostile stands of the United States against the Arab nation. It says: "Washington has always supported Israel and enabled it by all means to practice outlawry, terrorism, and murder inside and outside the occupied territories, as well as publicly defending Israeli terrorist aggression against Tunisia. Washington also carried out air piracy and hijacked an Egyptian civilian plane in addition to its recent raid on Libya." The paper adds that as long as the Arabs continue to be divided and impotent, we should not be surprised when the United States kills innocents in Libya or elsewhere in the Arab capitals in future. The paper remarks that the United States would not have carried out its terrorist aggression if it had not been sure that the Arab countries will only respond by statements of denunciation and condemnation.

The paper wonders what the Arab governments are waiting for in order to "adopt the required firm stand vis-a-vis the repeated U.S. aggression and its constant violations of our sanctities and dignity."

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ affirms that if the Arab governments adopt such a stand, they will gain their dignity and the respect of their peoples and that of the world, and in the end will gain their own protection against future U.S. attacks, which might affect any Arab country.

AL-MAWAQIF Comments on Vice Presidential Tour

Calls Bush 'Criminal'

GF141604 Manama AL-MAWAQIF in Arabic 14 Apr 86 p 9

[Editorial: "A Message to George Bush"]

[Excerpts] Bahrain last week received U.S. Vice President George Bush who visited the region's countries to hold talks with

its leaders and officials. In fact, the United States is one of the countries which consider themselves friends of the Arabs. In fact it is the first enemy of the Arabs. Bush's visit to the region was to perpetuate the U.S. policy of hegemony and the U.S. imperialist and colonialist trend against all of the world's peace-loving countries. Its hands are still stained with the blood of our brothers in Lebanon, Palestine, and Libya. From their friendship with the United States the Arab people have reaped only arrogance, terrorism, and increasing wars, destruction, and loss of lands.

By shaking Bush's hands, we shake criminal hands which are tampering with the fate of our people. Over long years of continued efforts and assiduity, our leaders tried to make this superpower understand our causes and stand as people seeking peace and justice. They tried to make it understand our ambitions. However, we reaped nothing but continued intransigence and determination to humiliate us.

The Arab people have lost confidence in the U.S. anxiousness for peace and stability in the region, as the United States is claiming. After the United States isolated the biggest Arab country and removed it from the fateful conflict and fettered it with the Camp David accords, Israel dealt with small Arab countries individually. It destroyed Lebanon, committed an aggression on Iraq, and through the assistance of U.S. fleets, Israel committed an aggression against a country which is a friend to the United States, Tunisia, and destroyed part of its capital. The United States laid traps and even nets for Arab leaders who put their confidence in it.

We say to the U.S. envoy: The Arabs are complaining of the United States very much. Your Excellency the Vice President, there is no doubt that you have sensed and you will again sense this feeling in every country you will visit. There is no doubt that you will see marks of dismay on all faces as an expression of the rejection of the U.S. Administration's policy toward all Arabs you are calling friends. It has become clear that the United States does not know anything called a friend in as much as it knows where its interests lie.

A final word to the vice president: Friends, stop striking us, stop disregarding our dignity, and stop tampering with our fate. Tell the American people that the Arabs, who are receiving blow after blow from the U.S. Government, are your friends and not enemies.

Links Statements to Election

GF141538 Manama AL-MAWAQIF in Arabic
14 Apr 86 p 3

[Editorial: "Did the Visit by U.S. Vice President George Bush to the Region Achieve Its Goals?"]

[Excerpts] Over the past 2 weeks, the Middle East region witnessed intensive U.S. moves. The moves were made in two directions by senior U.S. Administration officials. The first was represented by the visit of U.S. Vice President George Bush to Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, and the YAR. The second was represented by the tour of Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, to

Kuwait, Jordan, Israel, Egypt, and Syria.

Political observers attached great significance to Bush's tour of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula. They considered it the core of the current U.S. move which is the first to be made by a U.S. official of this level to the region. Some explained Bush's choice of the countries he visited as based on their importance to the United States.

As for Murphy's tour of the Middle East, it is natural and was made to create some balance in the U.S. moves in the region so that the U.S. friends among other Arabs would not feel that their role — which they consider to be very important on Middle East issues — has been ignored.

Bush's statements in the region about a new U.S. initiative to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian issue contradicted those of the White House official spokesman in Washington, who denied any new U.S. initiative. The White House spokesman stated that the initiative by U.S. President Ronald Reagan still stands and that the Arabs and the Palestinians should accept and implement it. The statements also stipulated the precondition of the PLO's acceptance of Resolution 242 and of Israel's right to live and exist. The statements indicated that unless the Arabs are able to assimilate this initiative and unless the Palestinians are brave enough to recognize Israel, peace in the region between the Arabs and Israel would remain unattainable for a long time to come.

U.S. Vice President George Bush came to the region with plans to discuss oil, new developments in the region, and the flow of oil. Bush told his hosts in the countries he visited that the United States is mainly and fully committed to preserving a free flow of oil through the Gulf. He also told them that the United States did not bring to the region an easy solution on how to support the world market. These statements on oil and free shipping were repeated by Bush in Washington and in the Gulf. Through these statements, he aimed to achieve two goals — to win election [as U.S. President] and to win the amity of officials in the region and businessmen in the United States. Concerning the Palestinian issue and the Middle East issue, which the region's countries gave great importance, they were second or third priorities for Bush during this visit.

There is no doubt that the U.S. strategic concerns are different from the Arabs. The talks he held in the region showed that there are strong differences and that all we want from the United States as a friend is to be just in its stand on the Palestinian issue because the fact that this issue continues without a just settlement for the Palestinian people will create many problems and lead to direct confrontation, as with the Lebanese issue and the Iraq-Iran war. It should understand that further violence and tension will take place in the Middle East and that terrorism in the region and throughout the world will increase. Combating terrorism cannot be brought by striking at Libya or anyone else — which the United States is trying to do — but by resolving the Palestinian issue through a just and quick settlement. The United States can do this if it intends to. Otherwise, the region will witness further tension and terrorism.

Amir Leaves for Visit to Saudi Arabia 15 Apr

GF151217 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1150 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 15 Apr (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, left Manama this afternoon for the eastern region in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. His highness the amir will meet with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and exchange views with him on issues of mutual concern, especially those pertaining to the GCC, current issues in the region, and Arab and international issues.

Returns Same Day

GF151931 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1845 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 15 Apr (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah returned to Manama tonight after a brief visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

KUWAIT

Government Condemns U.S. Air Raid on Libya

GF151802 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait today expressed its denunciation and condemnation of the U.S. raids on Libya and called for a stand of solidarity by the Arab nation with the Arab Libyan people. It also renewed the call to hold an Arab meeting at the highest level to overcome the current differences to restore the Arab capability to resist challenges and threats.

An official source told KUNA that Kuwait followed the news about U.S. raids on the Libyan Jamahiriyyah and its fraternal people and expresses its denunciation and condemnation of these raids. He stated that in fact, in a statement issued today, the National Assembly honestly expressed the feelings of our people in Kuwait on what sister Libya encountered. The source added that while statements expressing the world's denunciation of such an attack are being issued, based on our national responsibilities, we feel the importance of the Arab nation's stand and solidarity during this circumstance, under which some of our Arab countries and their people are facing such direct attacks.

The source said: Through Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Kuwait had previously expressed its conviction on the importance of holding an Arab meeting at highest levels, and reaffirmed the importance of holding such a meeting soon for our Arab countries to put aside their current differences to restore their capability to confront and resist all of the challenges and threats.

The source affirmed that Kuwait is totally ready to take part in such a meeting whenever it convenes.

Supports Call for Arab Summit*LD161255 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1129 GMT 16 Apr 86*

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Apr (KUNA) — Kuwait agreed today to the call made by Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to convene an emergency Arab meeting to discuss the American aggression against it.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs, today in a statement to journalists, said that this agreement was conveyed today by cable to the Arab League General Secretariat.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad expressed his belief that such a summit will be convened as soon as a possible in order to discuss all the situations in which the Arab world is involved. Concerning the date and the place of this summit, the deputy premier said that the place and date have yet to be set, and this depends upon the outcome being undertaken by the Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

Trade Union Condemns U.S. 'Aggression'*LD152327 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 2232 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Apr (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti Union of Petroleum and Petrochemical Workers today condemned the U.S. aggression against Libya. The union said it is stupefied by the fact that terrorism is practiced by a country which is considered to be one of the major pillars of the international community and which is supposed to respect the sovereignty of other countries because it hosts the UN.

The Union's Executive Council said that these aggressions are similar to those carried out by the Zionist entity against the PLO headquarters in Tunis.

In this context the statement by the Executive Council pointed out that this confirms the reality of the conspiracy against the Arab and Islamic nation by the United States and its ally, the Zionist entity.

The statement wondered about "the stances of some Arab countries which are still appealing to the United States for the false peace after what it committed with its blood-stained hands against our Arab peoples in Palestine, Lebanon, Tunisia, and in Libya."

The statement said "it is now time" to stand as one with all our factions against U.S. interests in the region, and to announce explicitly our boycott of American goods.

The statement called on friendly Arab and Islamic governments to deal with the United States as "an aggressive terrorist country," and to sever relations with it.

The statement appealed to the leaders of Arab countries to adopt deterring sanctions against this unjust aggression.

Round-Up of Press Denunciation of U.S. Raid*LD161112 Kuwait KUNA in English 0833 GMT 16 Apr 86*

[Text] Kuwait, April 16 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti dailies Wednesday strongly condemned the American air raids on Libya while, praising the latter's steadfastness and confrontation against American aggression.

Daily *AL-WATAN* praised "the stance of the Libyan people, who confront the aggression fully supported, by the Arab people."

The paper added that the Libyan retaliation of attacking European bases "is only an example of the strong will and the nature of a stubborn decision," affirming, that "Arab peoples will stand with the Libyan people...as long as the will to challenge is planted in Tripoli, Benghazi and the Libyan Arab Gulf of Sidra."

"The Reagan administration does not need such criminal aggression on Libya to prove the terrorism of the free world's leader (the U.S.)," the paper said, charging that the U.S. is a state that "practices organized terrorism against our Arab people since a long time ago."

The newspaper warned that "the Arab land is furnished with quick sand, which has swallowed many, and is able to swallow all those who committed themselves to the service of Washington and opened our sea, lands and skies to the American aggression and practiced the ugliest kind of subjugation to the American-Zionist enemy."

Meanwhile, daily *AL-QABAS* said the American Administration "practiced with contempt 'a state terrorism' against an Arab country", noting that "if Reagan's administration took the excuse of combatting terrorism for its aggression, then what its raiding planes did could not be described but terrorism."

The paper said "what is ironic is that the American Administration's allegations that it aggression is self-defence... therefore we have to believe that killing old men, women and children while they are asleep in bed with missiles and bombs, is a legal self-defence."

"Washington wants us to realise that this is the destiny of those who stay outside the walls of its hegemony and aggressiveness," the daily affirmed, noting that "this American method in speaking to the Arabs, would not have been so, if the Arabs were united."

AL-QABAS warned that "the Arab platform is opened to a series of aggressions", calling for the adoption of an Arab unified strategy... to serve the interests of each Arab state — which will form a protective cover for each Arab country."

The daily referred to the Arab joint defence pact by saying that the Arab countries should consider it as "a take off point".

Daily *AL-ANBA* strongly rejected and denounced the American aggression on Libya "because it represents the peak of international terrorism and embodies a state of mind that is blood thirsty and hateful of peoples."

The paper pointed out that "if the Arab solidarity concept has not fallen, then no foreign aggression could have been launched against any Arab country."

"The American aggression on Libya should be a lesson to all the Arabs on the meaning of solidarity", the newspaper said, calling on all the Arabs to unify against "all forms of invasions and aggressions directed against the Arab destiny in Palestine, Lebanon, Iraq and any other confrontation front."

Meanwhile, daily *AL-RAY AL-'AMM* expressed belief that the deteriorating Arab situation "has encouraged a super power like the United States to attack an Arab country, which differs with it (the U.S.) on causes and issues, that could be solved through civilised means instead of the use of force."

The paper pointed out that if the Arab division continued then the aggressors will be encouraged to practice more killings and destructions.

AL-RAY AL-'AMM warned that "if the Arabs did not wake up to their tragic reality and get out of the circle of weakness and submissiveness to that of responsibility and national cohesion, then the total collapse is coming."

PDRY

Chairman Affirms Support in Call to Al-Qadhdhafi

GF160552 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0330 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] A telephone conversation was held last night between the two brothers, Eng Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland. They discussed the serious developments resulting from the hostile U.S. military aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the flagrant challenge that it represents to the sovereignty of our Arab peoples.

ANA reports that the leaders of the two parts of the homeland agreed on the importance of holding an emergency Arab summit conference to discuss the hostile and flagrant U.S. challenges against the fraternal Arab Libyan people, challenges which represent aggression against all our Arab peoples, proceeding from the two sides' responsibility toward the causes of our Arab peoples.

Within the framework of the joint coordination between the two sides regarding just Arab causes, Brother Eng Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, greeted in the name of our Yemeni people the steadfastness and splendid confrontation demonstrated by the fraternal Libyan Arab people vis-a-vis the hostile U.S. military aggression.

This came during a telephone conversation which took place after midnight yesterday between him and his Brother Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution who asserted the Libyan people's steadfastness vis-a-vis the hostile U.S. challenges against Libya's sovereignty and our Arab peoples' dignity. Brother al-'Attas affirmed our Yemeni people's total support for the steadfastness of the fraternal Arab Libyan people vis-a-vis the U.S. aggression and reviewed with him the importance of adopting a firm Arab stand against the United States which is attempting to flaunt the Arab peoples' rights, sovereignty, and destinies. The telephone conversation also dealt with the need to quickly hold an emergency Arab summit.

Col al-Qadhdhafi informed his Brother al-'Attas of the latest developments on the Libyan arena.

Brother al-'Attas also held telephone conversations with Brother Chadli Bendjedid, president of Algeria; and Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of Kuwait. He reviewed with them the dangers to which the Libyan Jamahiriya is subjected and the importance of adopting a unified Arab stand to support it against the U.S. military aggression, and the holding of an emergency Arab summit to discuss the flagrant U.S. attack.

ANA has learned that there has been a joint affirmation of the need to hold an emergency Arab summit.

Brother Eng Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas also held a similar telephone conversation with his Brother Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan, president of the UAE, in which they discussed the latest developments on the Libyan arena and the stands of the two fraternal countries regarding these developments.

Al-Bayd, Al-'Attas Phone Arab Leaders on U.S.

GF151335 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1236 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, telephoned from his residence in Sofia, his brother 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the historic leadership of Libyan 1 September Revolution. During the telephone conversation, they discussed the conspicuous U.S. aggressions against the territories of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd expressed our country's condemnation of this conspicuous aggression which violates international laws. He reiterated our country's support for our brethren in Libya and for the 1 September Revolution in confronting hostile U.S. challenges designed to eliminate the 1 September Revolution, the accomplishments of the fraternal Libyan people, and the sovereignty of our Arab people.

For his part, Brother 'Abd al-Salam Jallud expressed his appreciation for PDRY's fraternal stance toward the Libyan people and their right to defend the sovereignty of their homeland, which, at the same time, is a partial defense of the Aran territories and dignity. He affirmed that revolutionary Libya is ready to confront U.S. aggression and defend the Libyan territories.

Meanwhile, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's

Council Presidium, telephoned brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland to discuss with him the U.S. military aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its threats against the Libyan people and against the sovereignty, security, and stability of our Arab people. They also discussed the importance of coordinating the stance of the two parts toward these serious challenges. During the telephone call, it was stressed that this aggression against Libya is an aggression against all of the Arab peoples.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas also telephoned Brother Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic. During the telephone call, they discussed the serious dimensions resulting from the U.S. military aggression against Libya and the means to bolster the two countries' stance toward this aggression, in a way which would safeguard the sovereignty and rights of our Arab people.

During the telephone call, the two leaders affirmed that the PDRY and Syria would be equal to their national and pan-Arab role to confront the aggressive acts designed against Libya and its fraternal people. They expressed their total solidarity and stance with Libya.

Chairman Receives Note From Soviet Leaders

GF151326 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Eng Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau, and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium has received a written message from the Soviet leadership dealing with relations between the two friendly people and the means to promote them.

The message was delivered by Vladislav Zhukov, Soviet ambassador in Aden. During the meeting, they reviewed the latest developments in the Arab arena, especially the U.S. military aggression on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the stand of both countries to enhance the steadfastness of the Libyan people against the U.S. military aggression.

Foreign Minister Departs for Nonaligned Meeting

GF152055 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, left Aden this morning for New Delhi to participate in the conference of the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau due to be held from 16 to 19 April.

In a statement to ANA, Dr al-Dali said that the conference would discuss the flagrant U.S. military aggressions against the Libyan Jamahiriya — aggressions carried out by a superpower and member of the UN Security Council which is supposed to be the country most anxious to respect the sovereignty and indepen-

dence of countries and international peace and security. Instead, the United States behaves in a manner that contradicts international rules and norms and launches aggression against the peace and security of a peaceful country.

He stressed that our country would support any measure taken by the nonaligned countries to condemn the aggression and adopt any act which would support the steadfastness of the fraternal Libyan Jamahiriya and its right to sovereignty, independence, and free independent development.

He noted that the conference would discuss a number of issues concerning the contribution of the Nonaligned Movement countries toward easing the tension worldwide and establishing international peace and security, as well as issues of cooperation among the Nonaligned Movement countries, in a manner that serves the preservation of their independence and sovereignty and consolidates economic and social development. The conference will also discuss the continuous challenges by the imperialist and racist authorities in occupied Palestine and South Africa.

QATAR

Cabinet 'Strongly Condemns' U.S. Raid on Libya

GF161120 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Statement issued by the Council of Ministers on 16 April — read by announcer]

[Text] Qatar, like its sister Arab countries and the whole world, has followed with profound anxiety the developments of the tense situation and the escalating tension between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States and the accusations and threats to raid Libyan territory which accompanied them. This has prompted numerous countries in the world to make appeals and call for self-control and adherence to diplomatic methods and peaceful means to resolve disputes.

While Qatar denounces the use of force in order to resolve international disputes as an act that contravenes the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of international law, in addition to the fact that force cannot possibly lead to the solving of such disputes, it strongly condemns the U.S. air raids to which a fraternal Arab country has been subjected. Qatar emphasizes the Qatari people's support for their brethren, the Libyan people.

Qatar appeals to the whole international community, represented by the UN Security Council, which is already in session to discuss the Libyan-U.S. dispute, to act expeditiously to spare the Mediterranean region any new military actions that might have dire consequences which would cause the greatest damage, not merely to the security and peace of the Mediterranean but also to the security and peace of the world.

Radio Commentary on U.S. Attack Against Libya

GF151156 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Untitled commentary]

[Text] In the biggest operation of its type since the Vietnam war, U.S. warplanes launched widescale raids on military and civilian targets in Libya early today. The targets included the residence of Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi at the Al-'Aziziyah military barracks in Tripoli, and resulted in the wounding of several members of his family. The following report is about the new U.S. aggression against Libya:

Early today U.S. warplanes launched repeated and widescale attacks on military and civilian targets in Libya. U.S. officials said that the air raids were directed against five principal targets in Libya: Three of them in Tripoli and its suburbs and two in Benghazi. The Libyan targets included the residence of the Libyan leader, Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, at the Al-'Aziziyah military barracks and several members of his family were wounded. However, Al-Qadhafi himself was unhurt, according to a Western television station that cited the Libyan minister of information. The U.S. aircraft also destroyed a building adjacent to the French Embassy in Tripoli believed to be the home of the second man in the Libyan leadership, Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud. The targets of the U.S. air raid also included the military sector of Tripoli airport and Libya's Lenin airbase where some of the Soviet-made MIG-25 aircraft are parked, naval installations in the port of Sidi Bilal, and Libyan training centers.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said that the military operation against Libya was carried out by 18 F-111 aircraft that took off from their bases in Britain supported by 15 A-6 and A-7 fighter planes that took off from the aircraft carriers *Coral Sea* and *Saratoga* that have been facing the Libyan coast for the past few days. Weinberger said that the U.S. bombers that took off from Britain were refueled in mid-air and traveled 2,800 nautical miles before reaching their targets in Libya. He said that the bombers avoided flying in the airspace of the West European allies of the United States, such as France and Spain, as these countries apparently refused to allow U.S. aircraft to pass through their airspace on their way to Libya. Weinberger said other weapon systems, such as aircraft that jammed Libya's electronic equipment and the radar of the sophisticated anti-aircraft SAM-5 missiles, supported the attacking U.S. aircraft. Weinberger said that the attacking aircraft used 500-lb and 2,000-lb laser-directed bombs against their Libyan targets.

The official Libyan media say that the U.S. air raids did not distinguish between military and civilian targets, and that the air raids were still continuing in full force hours after the White House announced that they had ended. Tripoli radio said that the U.S. aggression resulted in heavy losses among civilians, including many foreign nationals, and that several U.S. aircraft were shot down and their pilots were killed by the angry Libyan masses in revenge for the Libyan soldiers who were in a life boat and drowned by U.S. aircraft during the military confrontation between the two sides a few weeks ago. Washington has so far admitted the loss of only one bomber, an F-111 and its crew.

It is clear that by launching its attack under the cover of darkness Washington sought to cut its losses in an operation that has been described as the biggest since the famous U.S. air raids on Hanoi, Haiphong, and other Vietnamese cities during the Vietnam war which ended with a U.S. defeat. The launching of air raids on Libyan targets at night is intended to avoid Libyan defenses, which at that time are likely to be in their lowest state of readiness. U.S. officials say that the attack was launched only after the United States had made sure that the Soviet Union had withdrawn all of its vessels from the vicinity of Libya, in view of the fact that such vessels could have been used against the attacking U.S. aircraft.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz told journalists that the Soviet Union was informed of the attack on Libya while it was being carried out. He said that Moscow was not informed of the attack beforehand so that it would not warn the Libyans of an imminent attack. However, it is certain that Libya was fully prepared for the attack, in light of the moves by the U.S. fleet toward Libyan territorial waters and the campaign of criticism, accusations, and abuse launched by the U.S. President and his aides against Al-Qadhafi and Libya, in the wake of the recent bomb explosion in West Berlin and the partial destruction of a U.S. passenger plane over Greek airspace.

Despite repeated Libyan denials of U.S. accusations and Libya's condemnation of international terrorism, President Ronald Reagan insisted on his accusations and issued orders to strike at Libya. The admission of West Germany, a principal ally of Washington, that there is no conclusive evidence of a connection between Libya and an explosion in a West Berlin night club frequented by Americans, did not absolve Libya in Reagan's eyes. The Reagan administration also ignored a call for restraint by the EEC which sought to placate the United States and, following an extraordinary meeting held by EEC foreign ministers in the Hague yesterday, has imposed some measures against Libya.

Political analysts believe that European measures against Libya, which include an embargo on the export of arms to Libya and restrictions on the movements of Libyan diplomats and nationals in Europe, did not satisfy the United States, which views these measures as inadequate and favors the imposition of comprehensive economic sanctions against Libya.

It is not unlikely that President Reagan's administration will find itself in a very embarrassing situation on two levels — the domestic level and in its relations with its European allies and with other world countries, particularly the Arab states. Perhaps the most embarrassing situation facing U.S. officials is to justify the losses sustained by the attacking U.S. aircraft estimated by Tripoli radio at 20 aircraft as of noon today. Our Washington correspondent states that political observers in the U.S. capital have begun analyzing the repercussions of the military operation against Libya. Our correspondents add that the observers cite a statement by a former commander in the U.S. 6th Fleet in which he said that the U.S. aircraft unintentionally bombed some nondesignated targets. The revelation of such targets will arouse world public opinion against the U.S. resort to the logic of armed force. The analysts say that Libya will be able to win the sympathy of Third World countries and the support of the Arab

world by depicting President Reagan as a cowboy who draws his gun when involved in an argument with others. U.S. citizens fear that the U.S. military confrontation with Libya will lead to a counter reaction. It is a rule that violence breeds only violence, and the logic of taking the law into one's own hands is rejected in international custom, especially when that is done by a superpower.

SAUDI ARABIA

Papers Note Government Denunciation of U.S. Raid GF160942 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0750 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Riyadh, 16 Apr (SPA) — On the U.S. attack to which Libya was yesterday subjected, the newspaper *AL-NADWAH* today notes the Kingdom's denunciation of the attack, saying: This proceeds from the kingdom's commitment to a number of constants in the Arab and international spheres which delineate the features of the Saudi policy, which seeks to resolve international crises through dialogue. The paper adds that foremost among these constants is the Kingdom's support for its Arab and Muslim sister countries in their defense of their rights in the face of any threats or aggression. This applies to the attack to which Libya was subjected at dawn yesterday and which resulted in the loss of lives and the destruction of installations. The paper notes that among these constants also is that the Kingdom is an advocate of peace and makes all possible efforts in order to achieve that through the methods capable of achieving this goal and which depend on dialogue, negotiation, and the renunciation of violence and force.

The newspaper *AL-YAWM* asserts the Kingdom's support for Arab right, describing this support as something that is not disputable since it proceeds from the duty of religious and pan-Arab fraternity which links the Kingdom to the other Arab countries. The paper says that the Kingdom's support was demonstrated by the denunciation of the U.S. air raid to which Libya was subjected and the following of the news of the attack, and the expression of deep regret and denunciation of this attack that contravenes international norms.

The newspaper refers to the meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss the issue. It stresses the rejection of the use of violence to remedy any situation. The paper asserts the Kingdom's support for the Libyan people and any Arab people that are subjected to such a situation. The paper describes the attack as a violation of international law and international agreements.

'UKAZ Views Arms Deal in Light of Bush Visit PM140900 Jeddah UKAZ in Arabic 9 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by unnamed political editor: "The Kingdom Told Bush: Arms for Peace and Stability With No Strings Attached"]

[Text] The consensus among observers and political quarters in the area and in the U.S. capital is that Saudi Arabia's stands on various issues — security, defense, and regional and international

policies — conveyed to U.S. Vice President George Bush during his visit to the Kingdom have defined for Washington the "framework" within which the Kingdom views the question of its defense needs and military purchases from the United States.

In this regard the observers believe that Washington has clearly received the "Saudi message," which is that "the Saudi Arabian Kingdom wants military hardware from the United States in order to use it in legitimate self-defense. While it hopes that the friends will understand this request it stresses that 'peace' in the Middle East is a genuine demand of all the countries of the area, which have suffered much from wars and their horrors and spent on them vast funds that should have been directed toward development..."

Therefore, according to the "Saudi concept of security," the United States is called upon to do two basic things:

1. Support every action bolstering "peace" in the area by siding with right and justice and by understanding that the Palestinian people's legitimate rights are one of the mainstays of "stability" in the area.
2. Support every action bolstering "stability" in the area by understanding and meeting the demands of legitimate self-defense, not giving in to pressures from other parties, and avoiding any attempt to impose conditions unacceptable to the Kingdom with regard to arms purchases or imposing certain solutions regarding the question of peace. It should also tackle the problems of this sensitive part of the world even-handedly and in a manner securing the interests of the peoples of the area, as well as the interests of the American people.

The Saudi concept of security based on "peace and stability" was clearly conveyed to the U.S. vice president by His Majesty King Fahd. It was also stressed by his royal highness the crown prince at the Cabinet meeting the day before yesterday. It was in the light of this concept that observers noted the "commitment" which George Bush declared during the Saudi-U.S. talks. He confirmed the "U.S. Government's commitment to continue its efforts in the peace process and His Excellency President Reagan's commitment to the 'security requirements' of the Saudi Arabian Government."

It was against this background that observers noted the U.S. "determination" to complete the arms deal with Saudi Arabia when the U.S. President sent an advance notification to the Congress on this deal about 2 weeks ago.

Diplomatic quarters in the U.S. capital maintain that President Reagan's commitment to the deal and his defense of it before Congress are confirmed by a number of facts and considerations contained in particular in the U.S. President's recent message to the Senate majority leader. In the message he stressed his administration's insistence on going ahead with completing the deal with the kingdom. Indeed in his message the U.S. President said that he would use the right of veto under the U.S. Constitution against any decision by the Congress rejecting the deal.

Observers believe that among the factors and fundamental issues strengthening the U.S. Administration's position in defending

the deal in the face of attempts by the Zionist lobby to thwart it are the following:

First, the Kingdom's political and economic weight and position in the regional, Arab, and international spheres and the realization by the United States of a basic political fact — that it cannot ignore the Kingdom's weight and influence when formulating the U.S. policy in the area of dealing with this vital part of the world.

Second, the principal and vital role Saudi Arabia is playing in maintaining security and stability in the area and its constant desire to distance the area from the risks of involvement in the game of international blocs, axes, and spheres of influence. At the same time Saudi Arabia persistently seeks and works to solve the area's problems peacefully and in a manner conducive to justice, world peace, and security.

In this regard experts and analysts note with great appreciation the Kingdom's stand on the two major problems preoccupying the area, namely the Iraq-Iran war and the Middle East problem. They underline the eminent role the Kingdom has played in the various international circles in order to halt the bloodshed between Iraq and Iran and to establish peace in the Middle East on the basis of principles that do justice to those who have legitimate rights and, at the same time, restore stability and peace to this inflamed part of the world.

Third, there is no doubt that the United States realizes that the Kingdom is capable of meeting its defense needs and requirements from many sources and quarters. The world's doors are open to it in this regard, and perhaps the British Tornado deal with the Kingdom is an example of this. The Kingdom last February signed contracts for the purchase of 132 British aircraft worth 5 billion pounds sterling.

Observers point out in this regard that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom in its armament and defense policy seeks to diversify its arms sources and to obtain the latest in world technology from any source.

Fourth, Western military experts and reports by strategic academies in Europe confirm that the Kingdom's endeavors to strengthen and complete its defense requirements are of optimum importance for the achievement of strategic balance, stressing that any defect in such balance would expose the whole area to the danger of conflagration at any moment.

Western reports on the state of armament in the area point to a serious fact — Israel has obtained from the United States \$50 billion over the past 40 years, mostly in arms and outright grants. U.S. aid to Israel between 1979 and 1985 totaled \$33 billion, of which \$17 billion was military aid.

These quarters believe that in the light of these facts the achievement of parity is a legitimate demand by countries of the area and that "the Kingdom's endeavor to boost its defense capability and strengthen its armament is a logical thing of which nobody would disapprove," as a Senior British official said following the signing of the Tornado deal.

Fifth, the increasing military escalation in the area and the intensification of conflict between Iraq and Iran at a time when the Middle East problem has reached a dead end and Israel is stepping up its military adventures in the area means that, from a military and political standpoint, the Kingdom, as the cornerstone of any regional or international effort or move to defuse the situation in the area, must possess all defense means and be self sufficient militarily. It should be able to stand on a solid defense footing, enabling it to continue to carry out its political ideal for the achievement of stability in this sensitive area, through which 80 percent of the world's oil passes.

Sixth, from a purely strategic standpoint observers believe that U.S. political, commercial, or economic interests oblige Washington to show greater desire for maintaining its traditional relations with the Kingdom and not to expose them to shocks or to be influenced by the Zionist groups in the United States or by the pro-Israeli elements on Congress and outside it.

U.S. quarters themselves affirm that U.S. credibility in the Middle East and Washington's continuing role in the efforts for achieving a settlement in the Middle East will primarily depend on Washington's achievement of an appropriate balance in its relations with the countries of the area and particularly with the Kingdom in view of its eminent role and weight in the area.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said before a Congressional committee 14 March that "the Saudi Arabian Kingdom is an important and principal factor in the achievement of peace in the Middle East... The Kingdom has considerably contributed to the peace process in the area and to stability in the explosive Gulf region, where the Iraq-Iran conflict has been going on since 1980."

When Shultz was opposed by Congressman Alan Cranston (the pro-Israeli Zionist), Shultz said: "U.S. strategic interests and its relations in the area take precedence over all other considerations."

It is to all these reasons that observers attribute the U.S. determination to go ahead with the arms deal with the Kingdom. They point out in this regard to the U.S. President's assurances that his administration is committed to passing the deal in the Congress and accepting the challenge of the Zionist lobby which, as usual, has begun moving against Arab U.S. arms purchases.

In a statement reported by the GERMAN RBM [as published] news agency, a senior U.S. State Department official said last week that "the U.S. Administration's battle in Congress is going to be difficult but the President is committed to concluding the deal, which is justifiable..."

Commenting on the reaction to the advance notification on the deal sent to Congress last week, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said: "President Reagan is convinced that the arms deal with the Kingdom is essential for meeting the Kingdom's security requirements."

While Israel was waging its hostile campaign against the deal and Israeli War Minister Moshe Arens was impudently saying in a statement to the U.S. CBS television last June that Israel

objects to the supply of Stinger antiaircraft missiles to Saudi Arabia, U.S. political sources recalled the strong statement by U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger in which he confirmed that "the U.S. Government intends to sell antiaircraft missiles to the Kingdom even if Israel is opposed to this."

In the midst of the intensifying Zionist campaign, political sources close to the State Department warned against making a new mistake in the area, particularly when considering the arms deal with the Kingdom, which, according to U.S. sources, is to the tune of \$354 million and consists of around 1,666 Sidewinder air-to-air missiles, 200 Stinger surface-to-air missiles, and 100 Harpoon air-to-sea missiles.

In the meantime observers draw attention to another basic fact — the Kingdom rejects any unjust conditions or any request for unacceptable guarantees when requesting arms. Analysts of Saudi policies point out in this regard that despite the fact that Saudi Arabia is aware of the decisionmaking process in U.S. society and of the makeup of the influential forces in the U.S. political field, this does not affect the unchanging principles of Saudi policy, which is anxious to secure the Kingdom's defense needs in order to face the challenges confronting it. This is to be achieved with total freedom and without submitting to any conditions.

It was perhaps this unequivocal stand, which often reflected Saudi policy's credibility and clarity, that prompted *THE WASHINGTON POST*, which is one of the traditional propaganda bastions of the Zionist pressure groups, to admit the legitimacy of the Kingdom's defense requirements and to warn against the danger of the Zionist activity against the arms deal with the Kingdom and its harmful effects on U.S. policy and credibility in the Kingdom. In its 12 March editorial the paper said: "The arms deal with the Saudi Arabian Kingdom will be a test for the U.S. Administration when it is reviewed in Congress. Any success for the supporters of Israel against this deal will entail a defeat for the U.S. national interest, which calls for helping friendly states in their endeavors to strengthen their defense against dangers and to support the efforts of those working for peace in the Middle East."

In the light of all these factors and against this background, observers believe that President Reagan will be justified and quite correct in proclaiming his intention to go ahead with the arms deal with the Kingdom. Indeed, the President's challenge to those who are opposed to the deal among the supporters of Israel will arouse hope that this will be the key to regaining the credibility of U.S. policy in the Middle East and reviewing its beliefs in the Middle East.

Such a stand should be based on specific principles in the relations which link both countries and which are basically founded on respect for one another's will, as well as on the realization by the United States that we have many and varied options that could prevent the Zionist lobby from hindering our request.

King Fahd Receives Bahraini Amir on Arrival

GF151219 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1205 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Dhahran, 15 Apr (SPA) — His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of the fraternal state of Bahrain, arrived in Dhahran this afternoon. His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz led those who received His Highness Shaykh 'Isa at Dhahran International Airport.

Talks Held

GF151523 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 400 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of the fraternal state of Bahrain, held a meeting this afternoon. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of the Riyadh region and the escort of his highness the amir of Bahrain; and Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. The meeting was also attended by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, and Bahraini Minister of Interior Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah.

Defense Minister Meets 'Arafat, Delegation

GF151836 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1815 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Riyadh, 15 Apr (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, received at his palace this evening PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the delegation accompanying him who arrived in Riyadh earlier today to congratulate his royal highness on his safe return to the Kingdom, after a successful operation he had in Switzerland recently.

UAE

President Affirms 'Support' to Al-Qadhdhafi

GF151814 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1810 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 15 Apr (WAKH) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan held a telephone conversation tonight with Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution. The Libyan leader informed His Highness Shaykh Zayid about the situation in Libya after the U.S. attack.

WAM stated that His Highness Shaykh Zayid affirmed the UAE's stand with all of its capabilities and support for the Arab Libyan people, who are facing the U.S. attack.

Calls for Arab Meeting

GF151859 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1822 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 15 Apr (WAKH) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has called for

an urgent Arab meeting to achieve Arab solidarity, as required by the current stage being witnessed by the Arab nation. His highness stated that this meeting is an urgent necessity and can be an Arab summit preceded by a meeting of the foreign ministers or at any level so as to reach a firm Arab position that preserves the Arab nation and its entity.

In a statement to WAM, he pointed out that this meeting is necessary to adopt the required position and to coordinate action for the present and future. He asked: How can we adopt a position to preserve the dignity of the Arab nation if we do not meet and if there is no agreement, coordination, or solidarity before the meeting? His Highness added: To achieve this the Arabs should first forget their differences. Egypt should be invited to this meeting to utilize its Arab weight. As the Arab nation, if one organ of the body dies, all the other organs should not also die.

Ambassador to UN Condemns U.S. 'Aggression'

GF152131 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1955 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] New York, 16 Apr (WAKH) — Ambassador Muhammad Husayn al-Sha'ali, UAE envoy at the UN Security Council has strongly condemned the United States for what he described as its current aggression against Libya. He stated that the Arab countries hold the United States, a permanent member of the Security Council, responsible for the aggression and its consequent results.

In an impressive speech at a meeting of the Security Council tonight to discuss the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriya, the UAE envoy stated that the UAE also holds Britain responsible for participating in this aggression by allowing [the United States] to use bases in its territory for an aggressive armed attack against Libyan territory. Continuing, the UAE envoy said: We consider the aggression against Libya to be aggression against Arab territories and the murdering of Arab citizens. While we condemn this aggression we reemphasize our solidarity with fraternal Libya in defending its independence and sovereignty.

Ambassador Muhammad Husayn al-Sha'ali pointed out that political differences and ideological contradictions among nations constitute facts of the contemporary era and that the UN Charter and the other international charters have defined the peaceful means by which these differences can be resolved. Regrettably, the United States has ignored these peaceful means and clearly violated the UN Charter and the rules of international law by launching an armed aggression against an independent state and by killing innocent people without discrimination.

In his speech the UAE envoy said: The United States has enough military force to destroy Libya, and perhaps all of the Third World countries, but we hoped that it would have enough wisdom and intelligence to control this force. The UAE envoy went on, saying: From the very beginning we realized that the racial, political, and media campaign launched by the Zionist movement in the United States against the Arabs had far-reaching objectives, primarily represented by the creation of a major dispute between the Arabs and the United States for the purpose of involving the United States in a direct military confrontation

with the Arabs so that Israel could achieve its military ambitions in the Arab region.

The UAE envoy concluded his speech by saying: While we are sorry to see that the U.S. Administration is subjugated to the desires and designs of the Zionist lobby, we call on the friendly American people to realize the nature of these rancorous designs.

Federal Council Condemns United States, Britain

GF160954 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The Federal National Council has issued the following statement: The Federal National Council, while following with great anxiety and profound regret the U.S. aggression against the fraternal Libyan people, declares its displeasure at and condemnation of this behavior, which is a flagrant form of state terrorism. What increases the ugliness and hideousness of this aggression is that it comes from a superpower that enjoys permanent membership of the UN Security Council, which is charged with preserving security and peace in the world.

The Federal National Council also condemns Britain for assisting in this aggression which is a violation of international law, charters, and norms which affirm the sovereignty and independence of countries and their right to live in peace, and the impermissibility of subjecting secure civilians to the scourges of arms and destruction.

The Federal National Council, while declaring support for and solidarity with the fraternal Libyan people, urges the peoples and parliaments of the Arab and Islamic countries and peace-loving countries in the world to denounce this treacherous aggression and to support and assist the Libyan Jamahiriya to confront this sinful aggression. The Federal National Council also urges the governments of the Arab countries to unify ranks and shoulder their responsibilities in confronting such aggression directed at the peoples of the whole Arab nation.

UK Meeting, London Trade Exhibition Canceled

GF151908 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1845 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 15 Apr (WAKH) — A responsible source in the UAE has stated that the UAE has decided to cancel the meeting of the joint UAE-British committee scheduled to be held in London tomorrow and to recall Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs. In a statement to WAM the source added that it has been decided to cancel the UAE trade exhibition scheduled to be held in London during the current week. The source said that these decisions were taken following Britain's collusion with the United States in its aggression against the fraternal Libyan people.

Meeting With U.S. Aviation Delegation Canceled

GF161200 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1150 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Apr (WAKH) — The UAE today decided to cancel a meeting scheduled to be held between the Abu Dhabi

Aviation Company and a U.S. mission visiting the UAE to have talks on aviation affairs. 'Isa ibn Sa'id al-Shamsi, director of the Abu Dhabi Aviation Company, said that this decision is taken in response to the savage aggression against the Libyan Arab people. The U.S. Embassy in the UAE has been informed of the decision.

The UAE officially announced that it yesterday decided to cancel a meeting of the joint UAE-British committee in response to Britain's cooperation in the raid launched by the U.S. planes against Libya from British bases yesterday.

Paper Urges 'Appropriate Steps' Following Raid

GF161056 Dubayy KHALEEF TIMES in English
16 Apr 86 p 6

[Editorial: "The American Aggression"]

[Text] Ramboism on the rampage. That would seem the only way to describe America's bombardment of Libya yesterday. However, the event is far too grim for trite phrases. Not since the Anglo-French invasion of Suez in 1956 and the pounding of Beirut by U.S. naval ships in 1984 has there been such an act of naked aggression committed against an Arab country. U.S. planes hit two Libyan cities, Tripoli and Benghazi, and attacked civilian targets and residential areas. Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi's own house was hit and although he escaped injury, several members of his family were wounded. There have been many other civilian casualties. The planes that attacked Libya flew from bases in Britain, which will now be seen by many as an accomplice in the American aggression.

The attack had been expected for at least a week but that does not lessen its baseness or dim the shock and anger felt throughout the Arab world. It was being hoped that wiser counsels would prevail, that the Reagan administration would not be as foolish as to undertake a full-fledged operation against a sovereign country. Those hopes were blown to smithereens yesterday — and with them went many solemn international laws and conventions governing relations between nations. If it is terrorism the U.S. is fighting, then it has itself proved its belief in terrorism and violence as a political weapon. It deserves to be indicted before the court of world opinion as a delinquent and branded as an aggressor.

As a superpower, the U.S. has might on its side, but it should not forget that history has its own way of passing judgment on the acts of states and individuals. A wave of anti-Americanism already sweeps large parts of the Third World; the U.S. will soon lose many more friends. Even those who were prepared to understand American anger at acts of terrorism involving American citizens will now turn away, particularly since no convincing proof has been presented to link Libya with the particular incident which was made an excuse for the attack. Where will the Reagan administration stop, it will be asked. Will it scramble its planes every time a bomb goes off somewhere? Will it be Damascus next, or Tehran?

The aggression against Libya now confronts the Arabs with a challenge. The Americans have shown the contempt with which

they treat our friendship and our advice. We can look the other way and pretend that Libya is some distant country with whose fortunes we are not concerned. Or we can consider yesterday's attack as an attack against the entire Arab nation and take appropriate steps to show our abhorrence of the Reagan administration's policies. It is a time to stand up and be counted. The finer arguments can wait.

President Receives Jordanian King's Message

GF151416 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1345 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Al-'Ayn, 15 Apr (WAKH) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, received a verbal message from the Jordanian monarch, His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, dealing with issues of mutual concern and bilateral relations between the two countries and the ways to develop them. The message was conveyed by Khalid al-Haj Hasan, Jordanian minister of labor and social development, who is currently in Abu Dhabi, during his meeting with His Highness Shaykh Zayid this afternoon in Al-'Ayn.

YAR

President Phones Libyan, UAE Leaders on U.S.

GF151734 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, has telephoned his brother Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the 1 September Libyan Revolution. The brother president has affirmed to him our country's support for the fraternal Libyan people in defending their territories and their national sovereignty, and the YAR's denunciation of the U.S. aggression, which it considers an aggression against the entire Arab nation.

SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that the Libyan leader has explained to the brother president the details of the U.S. aggression and the great human and material losses it caused, affirming the steadfastness of the Libyan people and their capability to confront all forms of U.S. aggression.

The brother president and secretary general of the General People's Congress also telephoned his brother UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. SABA' has learned that, in addition to bilateral relations, the conversation focused on the U.S. aggression against the fraternal Libyan republic. The two leaders have affirmed that unified effort by the Arab nation is the only way to confront all of the aggressions against it.

Talks With PDRY Chairman

GF151943 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general

of the General People's Congress, has received a telephone call from his brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of our homeland on the U.S. attacks on the fraternal state of Libya and the stand of the Yemeni people by the Libyan people in confronting these attacks.

Cabinet Condemns U.S. Act of 'Aggression'

GF161312 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The Cabinet today held its ordinary session at 0900 under the chairmanship of Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee. After reviewing the resolutions which were endorsed in the previous session, the Cabinet listened to a political and media report concerning the U.S. aggression on fraternal Libya and the heavy human and material losses incurred in the aggression. The Cabinet reiterated the firm and principled stand of our country which was adopted by Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, in supporting the Libyan people in confronting the aggression, as it is an aggression against the entire Arab nation.

The Cabinet repeated the YAR's condemnation of the U.S. aggression which is also a violation of all international charters and laws. It applauded the call by the brother leaders Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Yasir 'Arafat to convene an urgent Arab summit to discuss the aggression against the Arab nation in order to bring about a unified Arab stand that is in line with the Arab League Charter and the joint Arab defense pact, and embodies a commitment to their clauses and the responsibility which befall the Arab countries whenever an Arab country is subjected to foreign aggression.

The Cabinet stressed that the restoration of Arab solidarity and overlooking current differences is the path the Arab nation must take to confront acts of aggression and conspiracy plans which are aimed against it. The Cabinet affirmed that unification of the potentials of the Arab nation is the most primary pan-Arab duty in order to confront all aggression against the Arab nation.

President Receives Message From Iraq's Husayn

GF141314 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary of the General People's Congress, this afternoon received in his office Nuri Faysal Shahir, minister of youth in fraternal Iraq, who is currently visiting our country. During the audience, he conveyed to the brother president a message from his brother Iraqi President Saddam Husayn acquainting him with the latest developments of the Iraq-Iran war.

The brother president affirmed our country's support for fraternal Iraq in defending its sovereignty.

The audience was attended by 'Abdallah Nasir al-Durafi, minister of state, secretary general of the Supreme Council of Youth and Sports, and member of the Standing Committee; and Ibrahim al-Rafi'i, Iraqi ambassador in Sanaa.

'Arafat Reviews Talks With President, Departs

GF160718 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0540 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Sanaa, 15 Apr (WAKH) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Sanaa tonight following a 3-day visit to the YAR during which he met with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

In a statement to SABA NEWS AGENCY, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] said that his talks with President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih centered on the treacherous U.S. aggression against the fraternal Arab Libyan people which was aimed at innocent unarmed civilians. He affirmed that the aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is an aggression against the whole Arab nation.

Abu 'Ammar said that he discussed with President Salih the call to hold an emergency and extraordinary Arab summit to discuss the means to confront the challenges and hostile conspiracies to which the Arab nation is subjected.

He said that they reviewed the new developments on the Palestinian arena and the aggressions to which the Palestinian camps in Lebanon are subjected, in addition to the conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and the attempts to demolish and Judaize the Islamic sanctities in occupied Palestine.

Ghali Conveys Official Stand to U.S. Official

NC161322 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today met with William Clark, the U.S. charge d'affaires in Cairo, and conveyed to him the official Egyptian position on the bombardment of Libyan targets by U.S. aircraft.

Government Offers To Send Medical Team to Libya

NC161542 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Egypt held urgent consultations with the Libyan Government this morning. It offered to send a medical team and supplies to help treat the wounded among the sons of the fraternal Libyan people. The Libyan Government expressed its thanks and appreciation for this brotherly initiative by Egypt. It said that it has the necessary resources to tackle the situation.

Out of awareness of its pan-Arab responsibilities and its role in the region, Egypt is anxious in all circumstances to express its readiness to help its Arab brothers at times of crisis and tribulation. Egypt considers this principled commitment to be above political differences because the peoples of the Arab nation are linked by ties of destiny which are stronger than any other consideration.

Al-Azhar Shaykh Denounces U.S. Attack on Libya

NC161554 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1505 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — His eminence Shaykh Jad al-Haq 'Ali Jad al-Haq, grand imam of Al-Azhar, has called on all international organizations to take a decisive stand against the U.S. attack on Libya. In a statement today, Shaykh Jad al-Haq addressed the Islamic and Arab nation on this matter, and said that Al-Azhar urges Arab leaders in particular and Islamic leaders in general to take a courageous stand in defense of their entity and existence, for it is not a question of an attack on one individual, but on an Arab Muslim people.

AL-AHRAM Commentaries View U.S. Raid on Libya**Discuss Use of Force**

NC160711 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0515 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial today, *AL-AHRAM* says: The U.S. air raid against Libya early yesterday and the resulting casualties should stir up strong resentment because past experience has taught us that military measures alone cannot wipe out terrorism, stop violence, or provide a satisfactory solution to international problems.

The paper adds: International tension cannot be eased by resorting to military force. International problems require much

patience, perseverance, and political shrewdness. U.S. President Ronald Reagan has said that in carrying out the air raid, he based his action on Article 51 of the UN Charter. *AL-AHRAM* says: Nothing in this Charter weakens or detracts from the natural right of states, individually or collectively, to defend themselves if attacked by armed force, until the Security Council can adopt the measures necessary to safeguard international peace and security.

Analyzes Conflict

PM151519 Cairo *AL-AHRAM International Edition*
in Arabic 7 Apr 86 p 5

[Muhammad 'Abd al-Mun'im analysis: "The Libyan Line of Death: What Will Happen Now That It Has Been Crossed?"]

[Text] The U.S.-Libyan military confrontation on Monday 24 March in the Gulf of Sidra cannot be viewed merely as a limited military operation in which some missiles were fired by both sides. The truth is much more than that, extending to vast dimensions of international politics, world strategy, and the never-ending conflict between the two superpowers in which the role of the small states, which do not well understand the rules of the game, is confined to offering naive sacrifices of much of their resources on behalf of the big powers which, in this world of ours never pay anything.

Away from feverish emotionalism which characterizes the Middle East we can sum up the reasons that have led to the U.S.-Libyan military confrontation, as follows:

1. Many years ago it was agreed worldwide that the territorial waters of any state should be 12 miles, but the Libyan leader then extended Libya's territorial waters to 200 miles. At that time and on the pages of *AL-AHRAM* I was the first to come out in support of that view on the grounds that modern weapons, especially what is known as "remote-launch" weapons, and modern reconnaissance devices can cover distances much greater than the agreed 12-mile limit. The wishes of small states, however, cannot easily be fulfilled in a world dominated by the logic of force and hegemony of the big powers.

For such a wish to be fulfilled, the small states should have joined hands, pooled their efforts, and maneuvered here and there to get a resolution and to change international laws and traditions in this connection, particularly since the treasures of the seas and deep oceans have become the undisputed treasures of the advanced world and the big powers. It is impossible to achieve such demands, however, through the head of a small state seeking to impose his opinion by force without the support of any other state except a very small state by the name of Burkina Faso. It is even more impossible if we take into consideration the bad relations between Al-Qadhafi's Libya and most world states — with the exception of Burkina Faso, of course.

2. Since the Mediterranean region is a vital strategic region where U.S. and Soviet fleets are active, the United States has carried out naval exercises in the Gulf of Sidra to emphasize that it is part of international waters and to challenge, provoke, and embarrass the Libyan colonel and his regime.

3. Until that point the situation could have been calmed and contained if Libya had accepted the current international laws and traditions and had not tried to provoke any U.S. forces operating in international waters. A serious and significant development occurred when the Soviet Union suddenly decided to supply Libya with SAM-5 antiaircraft missiles, which have a range of 300 miles. In other words, Moscow supplied Al-Qadhdhafi with the very weapon that enables him to provoke U.S. aircraft flying high above territorial waters. Al-Qadhdhafi then very proudly drew a dividing line which he called the "line of death," meaning that anyone who crossed that line would meet certain death. So, the dynamite stick was now fused and the whole scene was set for an explosion. In that situation it was inevitable that the SAM-5 missiles would be fired at the U.S. 6th Fleet, triggering off a catastrophe.

5. On 24 March Libya did fire six SAM-5 and SAM-2 missiles at U.S. aircraft which had deliberately been crossing the line of death for 32 consecutive days. U.S. aircraft flew a total of 72 complete hours behind the line of death. Al-Qadhdhafi could not swallow that embarrassing situation, which he had created himself, so he took the serious decision to fire the missiles at U.S. aircraft.

6. Of course, the U.S. aircraft were waiting for just that moment, which they had anticipated and wished for. U.S. fighter planes promptly took off from the aircraft carriers *Saratoga*, *America*, and *Coral Sea* and, through a previously-prepared electronic network, began to engage the radar installations on the Libyan coast and the patrol boats approaching the U.S. naval units in the area.

Immediately the Soviet Union reacted in a manner that above all served Soviet interests. It called for the withdrawal of U.S. and Soviet fleets from the Mediterranean. Naturally it is in the interest of all Mediterranean countries to have foreign forces withdrawn from their coasts. We say that it also serves Soviet interests because the Soviet fleet is much smaller than the U.S. fleet and does not include any aircraft carriers. U.S. superiority in the Mediterranean is quite clear. Furthermore, unlike the Soviet fleet, the U.S. fleet has access to numerous facilities in many states in the region. In other words, withdrawal of the two fleets would cancel out the U.S. superiority in an important part of the world. That certainly is the purpose of the Soviet call, but the Soviet call is advantageous to all parties in the region because we are interested more in staying out of this dreadful game as much as possible than we are in superiority for one side or the other.

By a strange coincidence the U.S. aircraft, in their attack on Libyan missile bases, used Harpoon air-to-surface missiles and HARM missiles, which are the kind of "remote launch" weapons which enable Libyan diplomacy to actively substantiate its view that modern tactical weapons could easily attack any state from distances far greater than the current territorial limits. But, instead of doing that, Tripoli is concentrating on a media campaign emphasizing that it has defeated the American giant, shot down three U.S. planes, and brought down their six pilots into the Mediterranean for the fish there to feed on. It then produced a cow with the name of U.S. President Reagan, whom Al-Qadhdhafi describes as a failed actor, written on it and

slaughtered it. Soldiers stuck their knives and bayonets into it and began dancing around it drenched in its blood.

And so the chances of calm and logical diplomatic solutions have disappeared and given way to more trouble and instability in a region that is in dire need of development. The most likely possibility, expected by all international circles and observers, is an escalation of terrorist operations here and there. That already started with the explosion a few days ago on a U.S. airliner which nearly [as published] added more names to the list of innocent victims. Al-Qadhdhafi could be crossing another line to bring more dangers and exhaust the resources of a state once considered one of the world's richest.

On Failure of Force

PM161457 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition
in Arabic 16 Apr 86 p 7

[Editorial: "Bombing Libya Does Not Solve the Problem"]

[Text] The air raid carried out by U.S. aircraft against Libyan territory at dawn yesterday calls for strong resentment because past experience has taught us that military measures alone cannot eradicate terrorism, stop acts of violence, or provide a satisfactory solution to any international problem.

International tension cannot be eased by recourse to military force. It needs much patience, perseverance, and political skill. U.S. President Ronald Reagan has said that in carrying out the U.S. raid he based his action on Article 51 of the UN Charter. That article states that "There is nothing in this charter that diminishes or detracts from the inherent right of states, individually or collectively, to defend themselves if an armed force attacks a UN member state, until the Security Council can adopt the necessary measures to safeguard international peace and security."

The United States has used the pretext that Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya harbors terrorists and sets up camps on its territory to train them to carry out acts of terrorism throughout the world, primarily at U.S. establishments. President Reagan has stated that he possesses irrefutable information that the explosion which occurred in a West Berlin nightclub last week, killing a U.S. serviceman and wounding scores of others, was planned and encouraged by the Libyan authorities.

We in Egypt have frequently declared our firm stand against all types and forms of terrorism, but we also believe that air raids, military operations, and the use of all kinds of military force are not enough to end terrorism, solve acute international problems, or ease international tension. The problem of terrorism should be tackled through sanctions as stipulated in Chapter Seven of the UN Charter and through an international conference that would bring all states in the world, and not just one particular state, face to face with their responsibilities.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Says U.S. Follows 'Twisted Logic'
NC160757 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0618 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — The Cairo papers today denounce the air raid that U.S. aircraft launched against Libyan territory at dawn yesterday. The papers emphasize that military strength alone cannot do away with acts of terrorism, but could provide an excuse for more terrorism and killing.

AL-JUMHURIYAH describes the raid as an act of barbarism and even much worse. It says: An attack on civilian or military targets without previous warning by a large state — the strongest state in the world — against a small powerless state that can do nothing else but receive the blows, shed blood, and weep over the ruins of the Arab position, is a precedent unparalleled in the history of the world, from its early barbaric start to what we call modern civilization.

The paper adds: After this, no one can blame Al-Qadhafi if he takes measures in self-defense, even if the aim of the United States is to force Al-Qadhafi to act so that it may strike him again with much more severity. The mind cannot take in this twisted logic. This is indeed the policy of force and not the policy of reason and charters.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says further: If the object of the strike is to stop what the United States calls Al-Qadhafi's terrorism, then the U.S. attack itself is worse than terrorism and places the world in a new situation.

Columnist Discusses U.S. 'Terrorism Industry'
NC161040 Cairo MENA in English 1000 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, April 16 (MENA) — Columnist Jalal al-Din al-Hamamsi of *AL-AKHBAR* is writing under the title "Terrorism, a Superior American Industry," to deal with what he sees to be an unprecedented situation the world is facing.

He starts with a reference to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's rising popularity inside his country, surpassing all former U.S. presidents.

He argues that if this is true, and that if this popularity deserves to go higher still, or remains where it is least, due to the recent military air strike he ordered Tuesday dawn against the Libyan people and not against Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, this will mean that we are in for new military and political phase.

The writer says no speculation can be made on international developments which will occur in this stage because it is unprecedented in history.

The writer says the most serious conclusion which may be deduced from the American aggression on the Libyan territory is that terrorism has been actually converted into an industry which a super power, namely the United States competing to have the leading standing in its field.[sentence as received]

What is more important still is that it (the United States) managed to win over (over to its side) partners in the European

continent when the government of (British Prime Minister) Mrs Margaret Thatcher allowed the use of U.S. bases in Britain as a staging point (springboard) for terrorist aircraft to mount their strikes. Add to this also that the EEC member-states could not, at their recent foreign ministers meeting, reach the consensus which would make the U.S. President think twice before taking his terrorist act. Their stance was as weak as to be viewed by the European states to the U.S. terrorist administration, the writer says.[sentence as received]

This terrorism has become international, official and popular, this terrorism has even become a circulating (legal) tender recognised by Europe and America. Who knows who will recognise it in future, the writer asks.

The writer explains that the world is facing this new era with no similar precedents in its modern history.

The writer says that President Reagan imagined that the strike he launched against the Libyan people could stop terrorism, which he imagined Libya to be exporting abroad.

The writer disagrees, judging the vision as emphatically wrong, because terrorism does not stem from land, but from scattered groups, which are deployed everywhere.

According to the writer, these are displaced and dislodged groups which are driven out of home, drifting desperately due to deprivation of rights, and because they do not find from the major powers, led by the United States, justice in treatment between the wronged and the wrongdoer, to the point of even standing by the wrongdoer and fostering him while neglecting the wronged and striking at him with all the air and naval forces they have.

The writer goes on to expound that: It has to be known that terrorism has no place in our hearts nor do we regard it as the only means to acquire right.

On the opposite side, however, we reject that terrorism should be turned into an international industry practised by super powers. This is because they are in possession of other industries which have the capacity to eradicate terrorism. These are industries whose raw materials are justice in dealing with peoples, uprooting causes of popular terrorism and not to spoil the wrongdoer and insult the wronged.

The U.S. strike Reagan launched at dawn yesterday against the Libyan people marked the beginning of real terrorism directed against all the peoples who do not yield to the American Administration.

It has become an official and popular terrorism. If Reagan thinks that his last step will stop terrorism, he will be wrong.

With this step, he (Reagan) has even opened doors which will find no one to close.

The American continent will then know that it has misplaced popularity, giving it to those who do not deserve it, the writer says in conclusion.

AL-AKHBAR Call for Conference on Terrorism

NC160657 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0515 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In today's editorial, *AL-AKHBAR* says: Regardless of the motives for the violent U.S. air attack on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, and regardless of the strength of the evidence that proves Libyan Colonel Mu'ammār Al-Qadhafi's involvement in acts of terrorism against U.S. targets, we can never support a decision to resort to force in settling international disputes, particularly if such action causes the death of innocent victims.

The paper adds: Certainly, the events of the past few months increase the importance and necessity of a rapid response to President Husni Mubarak's appeal for an international conference to combat terrorism, which would cause all of the world's states to meet their responsibility to resist this phenomenon and to refrain from resorting to terrorism or participating in it in any way.

Terrorism Attributed to Third World Development

PM161137 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 9 Apr 86 p 2

[Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad "Our Foreign Policy" column: "Terror and How To Deal With It"]

[Text] The explosion aboard the American plane has once again brought to the fore the issue of "international terror."

Washington was expected to hasten to accuse Al-Qadhafi of perpetrating the incident but it did not, probably because an accusation ought to have been followed by reprisals. The United States was unwilling to get involved in another confrontation with Libya after the Gulf of Sidra operation led to results which the American press itself described as "counterproductive."

The terrorism issue is a problem that should cause concern to many people. But this problem cannot be tackled by blaming it on "conspiracy," "premeditation," or "uncivilized behavior" by one leader or another. Indeed the problem is a "condition" resulting from, or the "outcome" of, objective conditions.

The most prominent law that distinguishes our era is that of "unequal development," despite the fact that most of the world's peoples have acquired the trappings of national independence, although maybe in appearance only.

The "independence" of the Third World countries did not realize the hopes attached to it; but resulted in a new kind of domination -- no longer based on direct military occupation, as it used to be under the traditional colonialism, but assuming a less obvious form, mostly economic, such as inequality in international exchanges, the reliance of the poor countries on aid from the rich ones, and the accumulation of debts and their increasing burden on these countries.

In short, the numerous disturbances in the international balances which the law of "unequal development" has created were bound to lead to the underdogs resorting to resistance with whatever means of resistance are available, including "terror."

"Terror" is condemned because it kills without discrimination; it does not differentiate between the opponent against whom the blow is to be dealt and the innocent. This is not surprising because the "terrorist" is suffering from the frustration, despair, and disappointment brought about by the inequality of opportunities which characterizes our era. It is also brought about by the fact that, in relation to the advanced nation, the backward nation has become even more backward. Therefore the whole world is responsible and not just a particular adversary. He does not regard himself as belonging to the world community described as the "civilized community" and, therefore, sees no reason for differentiating between the innocent and the "not innocent."

This "condition" cannot be overcome by liquidating one ruler or accusing another of encouraging "international terror" but, rather, by tackling the problem at its roots and revising the constituents of the contemporary world community founded on the law of "unequal development."

Therefore the increasing debt burden of the Third World countries has become a catalyst in increasing "international terror."

Therefore the drop in oil prices is bound to lead to the activation of "terror" in the Middle East.

These facts must be faced.

The solution is not in Peres' recent proposal that the industrial Western countries raise \$20-\$30 billion for a Middle East development plan that would prevent disturbances or terrorism resulting from the fall in oil prices.

Our objection to the proposal is not a matter of principle but is against Israel's exploiting "terror" which is threatening many Arab regimes, in order to impose an unequal "peace" in which Israel will have a dominating role because it alone can ensure obtaining the proposed sum. In which case things will move not in the direction of the area's development but that of the imposition of U.S.-Israeli control in a new manner that is appropriate to the shrinking of oil revenues and with the need to bring economic pressure to bear on the Arab countries, following the failure of political pressure to achieve its objectives.

Fundamentalist Group Protests, Attacks Police

NC152253 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2220 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Apr (MENA) — Approximately 150 members of the [Egyptian Muslim fundamentalist] Al-Jihad Organization held a meeting in the Al-Rahman mosque in Al-Minya, following prayers this evening. During the meeting, some of the organization's leaders spoke about the death of student Sha'ban Rashid, [in Asyut 31 March] aroused the feelings of their audience, and launched a verbal attack on the government and the regime. The group then left the mosque. A demonstration ensued during which members of the group chanted phrases intended to incite

citizens and urge them to join. They were intercepted by police forces who asked them to disperse. They refused to do so and tried to force their way through. Some of them attacked the policemen with knives. Conscript Ibrahim 'Abd al-'Ati Khalil was wounded in the back and his injury is feared to be serious. Conscript Tal'at Ahmad Abu al-'Izz was also injured above his eye.

The group then fled back to the Al-Rahman mosque to take refuge. They turned off the lights of the mosque and set fire to some effects [manqulat] inside in the hope of distracting the police force. However, the police were able to arrest nine members when they attempted to escape from the mosque. A fire squad successfully put out the blaze. The prosecution has been notified and an investigation is underway.

'Responsible Source' Denies Gaza Autonomy Report

NC112224 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2213 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Apr (MENA) — A responsible Egyptian source has told *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* that there is no truth in the recent Israeli radio report that the United States, Egypt, and Israel are preparing to grant autonomy to the Gaza strip. This will be published in the edition of *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* to be published tomorrow, Saturday. The source adds that neither the United States, nor Israel has submitted any proposals to Egypt on this subject.

10 May Naval Exercises With France Canceled

GF130936 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0700 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Apr (WAM) — Egypt has decided to cancel the Egyptian-French joint naval exercises scheduled to be held on 10 May in view of the escalation of events in the eastern Mediterranean. Citing a military source, *AL-ITTIHAD* says that Egypt now believes that the joint exercises will not bring the desired results and would have been very costly for Egypt, particularly as the Egyptian Navy's annual exercises will be held in September. *AL-ITTIHAD* says that the Egyptian-French naval exercises were scheduled to last 3 days. The French aircraft carrier *Jean d'Arc* and eight escort ships and missile launches, as well as Egyptian destroyers and missile launches, were to take part.

Cairo Airport Closed Due to Sandstorm 15 Apr

LD150704 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0651 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Apr (KUNA) — It was mentioned here today that Cairo international airport was closed last night as a result of a strong sandstorm that hindered visibility and rendered the landing and takeoff of aircraft impossible. Cairo radio said that the airport administration decided to divert aircraft heading for Cairo to Luxor in southern Egypt or to other airports in the area. The airport administration said that the closure decision would continue to be enforced until weather conditions permit the reopening of the airport.

Reportage on Visit of Egyptian Emigration Minister**Arrives 13 Apr***JN131945 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1907 GMT 13 Apr 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Apr (INA) — William Najib Sayfayn, Egyptian minister of state for emigration and Egyptians abroad, arrived here tonight. The Egyptian minister told INA that he will inspect the conditions of Egyptian workers in Iraq and discuss their social problems with Iraqi officials.

Received by Ramadan*JN151447 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1255 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Apr (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with William Najib Sayfayn, Egyptian minister of state for emigration and Egyptians abroad. Sayfayn handed Ramadan a written message from Egyptian Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi dealing with bilateral relations and meant to promote them. The two sides discussed means to bolster cooperation between Iraq and Egypt.

Saddam Receives Letter From Peruvian President*JN151444 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1310 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Apr (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from Peruvian President Alan Garcia Perez on bilateral relations and ways to develop them. Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received the message during a meeting today with Senator (Michel Angel Magawish), Peruvian Senate member, who is currently visiting Iraq. They reviewed a number of issues related to strengthening cooperation in economic and trade relations.

'Aziz Leaves for New Delhi Nonaligned Meeting*JN151438 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1220 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Apr (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left for New Delhi today at the head of a delegation to attend the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau which will be held there tomorrow and will last for 4 days.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran**Saddam Congratulated***JN151234 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Apr (INA) — IV Army Corps Commander Staff Major General Thabit Sultan Ahmad has affirmed that his forces are in absolute control of the Al-Tib and (Al-Zubaydat) areas after liberating Iraqi territories along an 18 kilometer front in those areas after midnight last night.

In a cable of congratulations to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, the commander said that the Iraqi flag was hoisted on the (Abu Gharb) post after liberating the village of (Al-Zubaydat) and the hills and strategic peaks of the city of Al-Tib and (Al-Sahirun)

road in the southern sector.

Communique No 2,189*JN151042 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0945 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Unscheduled announcement; Communique No 2,189 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 15 April 1986]

[Excerpt] Glorious Iraqis, following the good tidings of the victory that was scored by the men of the heroic II Army Corps, it is the time for brilliant victories to be scored by the brave men of the IV Army Corps so that the world at large may realize that Iraq is the stronger, and that it is the one which is capable of waging battle where it wants and at all times, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Your enemy and God's enemy will certainly be defeated.

In accordance with the directives of our unique leader, may God bless all his endeavors, the men of the heroic IV Army Corps — commanders, officers, and other ranks and the party vanguards vied with one another to inflict on your enemies, O Iraqis, a sweeping defeat, make it sustain a devastating catastrophe from which it will continue to suffer for many days to come, and restore to the homeland beloved land of vital importance. Under the supervision of the Corps' commander and his brave men, the Musa Ibn Nusayr and Al-Rafidayn forces, led by the commanders of the two forces, carried out their sweeping, resolute offensive, preceded to their targets by the resounding thunder of our giant artillery, accompanied by the roaring sound of Iraqi armored vehicles, and supported by our giant Air Force planes and the daring helicopter gunships force. Following fierce, daring storming operations, our forces in Al-Tib area liberated (Al-Mudawwar) hill, the Tariq-al-Qal'Ah road, the three peaks [not further identified], (Al-Sahirun) crossroads and the areas surrounding them. In (Al-Zuwaydat) area, the (Abu Gharab al-Qadim) post and the (Al-Sahirun-Al-Zuwaydat-Al-Sharhani) crossroad, the (Al-Zuwaydat) village, and the areas that command the (Al-Zuwaydat) basin were liberated. The liberated areas extend over a front exceeding 18 km. The enemy sustained massive losses in life, weapons, and military hardware. Many of its members were also captured and the Iraqi flag was hoisted on every peak on the blessed land. The situation was completely settled in favor of our victorious forces.

Glorious Iraqis, we have repeatedly warned our enemy against recklessness and proved it through tangible facts that its policy based on aggression, despotism, and vile designs does not serve the people's interests but serves the interests of their enemies. Khomeyni and his followers will only glean defeat and collapse from their continued confrontation with Iraq and their insistence on war. We have a people who know how to saturate the land with the blood of every evil aggressor. We also have a leadership which excels in leading the people toward the peaks of glory and dignity. The facts now confirm as they will also confirm tomorrow, that those who are exploiting war as an excuse to protect their seat of power will only glean death and destruction that will wipe them out while we will continue to have the honor of fighting in defense of the land and safeguarding peace. We triumphed with God's victory. Long live the people, long live the leader, long

live the Army. Let Iraq's banner continue to flutter high, crowned with laurels and the men's offerings. God is great. We seek assistance from God.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command

[Dated] 15 April 1986

Communique No 2,190

*JN151649 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Communique No 2,190 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 15 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. On this day of blessed victories our Armed Forces emphasize their loyalty to the people and their leader through daring action and resolute attacks on the homeland's enemies.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our Air Force and its brave eagles have a memorable role and a remarkable epic in every victory. The valiant eagles of the air carried out a series of violent raids on enemy positions, troop concentrations, and supply lines, inflicting massive losses and extending the best of support to our ground forces in 84 combat missions, after which the brave eagles returned safely to base in God's care and protection.

2. The cavaliers of the helicopter gunships continued to inflict massive losses on the aggressors and to extend effective support to our ground forces. The cavaliers of the helicopters had their share in today's victories by flying 32 combat missions, after which they returned safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God.

3. A heroic force from our units in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps launched a bold raid on enemy positions opposite our positions, destroying seven of them and killing their occupants. Our force also destroyed one 120mm mortar and two vehicles before returning safely to base, praised be God.

Elsewhere in the same sector, another heroic force raided enemy positions opposite it, destroying four infantry positions before returning safely to base. At the same time three groups of our valiant fighters launched violent raids on enemy positions facing them, inflicting several losses before returning safely to base.

4. A group of enemy soldiers tried to approach our positions in the VII Army Corps operational sector. Our brave fighters confronted them with all types of weapons and forced them to flee after suffering several losses. Five Kalashnikov rifles, one light machinegun, one medium machinegun, one SPG-9 gun, and one RPG-7 launcher were seized. Elsewhere in the same sector two excavators, seven infantry positions, one Strilla rocket launcher, one mortar, one anti-aircraft machinegun, three observation posts, and three ammunition dumps were destroyed and one excavator and one bulldozer were damaged.

5. A brave force from our units in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps raided enemy positions facing it. In a rapid resolute assault, the force stormed the positions of the scoundrels who fled their positions. Our fighters pursued the enemy soldiers with their fire, killing two of them, destroying three rafts with their occupants, and seizing a 40-meter-long cork bridge. The force returned safely to base with the bridge, praised be God.

Elsewhere in the same sector, an observation post was destroyed and its occupants killed. A tower was also destroyed and fires were started in enemy positions.

6. Two 81mm mortars and one wireless set were seized and one ammunition dump was destroyed in the northern operational sector under the I Army Corps. One iron pontoon bridge was seized and two enemy positions were destroyed in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps.

7. The forces of criminal Khomeyni shelled the environs of Khanaqin with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command

[Dated] 15 April 1986

Minister Says U.S. Raids 'Extremely Dangerous'

*JN151955 Amman Television Service in English
1915 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] In Amman, Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib said the U.S. attack on targets in Libya was fraught with dangers. He said: The American measure against Libya is sensitive and extremely dangerous and may lead to more dangerous results.

House Speaker Condemns U.S.

*JN151727 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] In Amman, 'Akif al-Fayiz, House speaker and Arab Parliamentary Union president, has condemned the U.S. raids on Libya. He said that the U.S. planes' strafing of Libyan cities and targets threatens peace and security in the Mediterranean area. He said that the raids on Libya constitute a violation of international norms and aggression against an Arab League member state.

Monte Carlo Reports Demonstration at U.S. Embassy

*JN161256 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1210 GMT 16 Apr 86*

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Jordanian police this afternoon dispersed a popular demonstration of about 30 persons who assembled in front of the U.S. Embassy in Amman protesting the U.S. aggression against Libya. The demonstrators raised slogans condemning U.S. imperialism and praising the struggle of the heroic Libyan people. The road leading to the U.S. Embassy in the Jordanian capital was blocked.

Professional Groups To March on U.S. Embassy

*JN160547 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
16 Apr 86 p 3*

[by Salameh B. Ne'matt, staff reporter]

Amman — Professional associations in Jordan strongly condemned the American attack on Libya Tuesday and called for the adoption of "punitive measures" against the United States on the local and pan-Arab levels.

In a meeting called by the presidents of professional associations in the Kingdom and attended by association council members, the meeting also condemned Britain for its role in providing assistance to the United States in carrying out the raids on Tripoli and Benghazi.

After two hours of deliberations between association presidents and council members, the meeting decided to organise a march noon Wednesday. The march is to start from the professional associations' complex in Shumaysani to the American Embassy, near the Third Circle, and then on to the British Embassy at

Third Circle to deliver memos to both embassies in protest against the attack on Libya. The march would be limited to association presidents and council members, who are expected to number about 100 people.

Associations' presidents said that the march would be cancelled if stopped by the police. President of the Bar Association Husayn Mujalli said he was going to meet with Interior Minister Hassan Kayed on Wednesday morning to inform him about the march.

Mr. Mujalli criticised Arab governments for "bypassing the principle of Arab unity," and said that this attitude had "encouraged the United States to carry out the attack." He stressed that his strong criticism of the United States emanated from "the principle of solidarity with the Arab people in Libya and not solidarity with its leadership."

Mr. Mujalli called on the government "to reassess its position and rethink its strategy on the basis of Arab solidarity." He called on Arab states to "sever all relations with the state that commits terrorism in the name of fighting terrorism and threatens the security of the whole region." He also said that the United States "should be treated as enemy number one" of the Arab world.

Mr. Muhamud al-Kayid, president of the Jordanian Press Association, endorsed the punitive measures proposed against the United States and said that Washington had carried out "a premediated criminal aggression" against the Arab nation. Mr. al-Kayid said that Jordan "should make it clear to the world that it is against this American gunboat diplomacy and aggression against mostly civilian people."

Dr. Hasan Khurays, president of the Jordanian Medical Association, criticised Arab governments for their "weak response to the American attack." He said that all possible measures against the United States should be taken "in order to stop such an aggression from being repeated."

"We have to insist one way or the other on our people's right to express their anger," Dr. Khurays said. "We have to call for making American interests unsafe...they (Americans) should not feel safe to carry out similar attacks," he added.

Mr. Ibrahim Abu 'Ayyash, president of the Jordanian Engineers Association also spoke at meeting and said that the elected associations, which represent 30,000 citizens, intend to exercise their right "to express their feelings against the attack within existing limitations." He was referring to government opposition to the scheduled march.

The meeting also approved a decision to organise a public rally in protest against the American attack to be held within the next two days. They also called for boycotting Americans goods as well as suspending all kinds of cooperation with the United States within the professional associations in the Kingdom.

President of the Agricultural Engineers Association Tariq al-Tal said that the aggression against Libya was "an aggression against the Arab world...it should not pass without a proper response."

Several association council members described the American action as a "barbaric demonstration of wanton terror," and "revealed the true nature of American designs in the Arab world."

One council member from the Bar Association made a proposal to reject "any American mediation in efforts to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict." The proposal was endorsed by several association's presidents, but the debate on the proposal was cut short by another proposal to sever diplomatic relations with Washington. However, association presidents stressed the need to adopt measures "which are feasible and liable to be implemented in the existing circumstances."

Some council members attending the meeting proposed a media campaign to urge people to boycott American products, but the proposal did not gain much support.

Also attending the meeting at the Professional Associations' complex were Jordan Writers' Association President Khaled Karaki, the Pharmacists' Association president, Ghaleb Sabarini and council members from the vets and dentists associations.

Organizations To Send Medical Aid to Libya

*JN160735 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
16 Apr 86 p 1*

[Text] Amman — Preparations and coordination are taking place between the Jordanian Medical Association, the Dentists Association, and the Pharmacists Association on the one hand, and the Jordanian Red Crescent Society on the other to send immediate medical aid to treat the casualties of the U.S. aggression against Libya.

Paper on Consequences of U.S. Raid on Libya

JN160926 Amman AL-LIWA' in Arabic 16 Apr 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Rationalism or Destruction"]

[Text] The U.S. raid on fraternal Libya comes at a time when the world aspires to achieve peace and replace the settlement of

conflicts through force, killing, and violence with peaceful understanding and dialogue.

The irrefutable fact is that the entire region is on a powder keg. It is in no one's interest to escalate conflagration in the region because in case of conflagration, the tongues of fire will not only burn this region, but will extend to various parts of the world. The United States, more than any other party, realizes this.

After igniting the fuse, it has become clear that it is impossible to predict the consequences of this U.S. escalation. It has also become clear that terrorism cannot be dealt with by counter-terrorism. The dictum of terrorism against terrorism, which suits some sides, will involve the world in a vicious circle. That is if we believe the truth of this dictum.

It seems that the whole world is at a crossroads. Unless the wise men in this world agree to settle their conflicts through peaceful means, the whole of mankind will face inevitable destruction.

King Husayn Departs on Private Visit to UK

*JN151134 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn left Amman for London this morning on a private visit to Britain which will last several days and during which he is expected to meet with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher. His majesty will be accompanied by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

His majesty was seen off at Queen 'Alia International Airport by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the Senate president, the House of Representatives speaker, chief of the Royal Shadhemits Court, the court minister, the chief chamberlain, the ministers, the director of public security, the chief of staff, senior court officials, senior civilian and military officials, and the British ambassador in Amman.

Prince Hasan was sworn in before His Majesty King Husayn as regent during the king's absence.

Karami Denounces U.S. 'Criminal Aggression'

NC151629 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following his meeting with Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov on 15 April — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] When a mature person behaves childishly, he becomes the object of pity and sympathy. The United States committed an act of aggression against Libya this morning. This act of aggression expresses the mentality of a haughty and arrogant person who believes that he is free to take whatever measures he likes against peoples, their sovereignty, and basic rights. Therefore, we strongly resent this criminal aggression which was committed against a fraternal Arab state on the pretext that it practices terrorism. If terrorism is practiced by individuals because of injustice done to small peoples, how then can a great state permit itself to practice official terrorism in the name of a state which happens to be the greatest state in the world? If the attacks that take place here and there are called terrorism, is counterterrorism the way to deal with them? It is the duty of this great state, which is responsible for international security and peace, to consider the reasons for what is happening and approach the matter justly and fairly, in order to put an end to what we and others complain of. By their practices, the Americans are endangering international peace. This is what they must understand. When a state is attacked, it has the right to defend itself. This is a legal right that absolves the state concerned from any obligation to observe international and common interests. We demand that all Arab states adopt an appropriate stand and respond to these thoughtless actions in a practical manner.

Today, I received the Soviet ambassador. He gave me his country's reply to the demands submitted by the Lebanese Government on the extension of the UNIFIL mandate and on the question of contributing to UNIFIL funding, in light of the position taken by the U.S. Congress. His excellency the ambassador told me that the Soviet Union will respond to our demands, that it strongly supports the continued presence of UNIFIL, and that it is ready to contribute to its expenses. I thanked him on behalf of Lebanon for this supportive and friendly stand. On the other hand, I have been informed that the French Government is considering extending the UNIFIL mandate for 2 months only. This is surprising and we hope that the report is untrue. France is a friendly state with which we have had ties for a long time. We are bound to make a comparison between the Soviet Union's stand and that of France. We hope that they will compete to serve Lebanon's interests, and not the opposite.

[Question] Are there any suggestions concerning [word indistinct] UNIFIL deployment north of the Al-Litani river, or its withdrawal [words indistinct]?

[Karami] As far as I know no one is so far thinking about its withdrawal. Our position on the deployment of these forces is clear and we have communicated it to Perez de Cuellar and all state concerned. We support Security Council Resolutions 425, 508, and 509, which provide for the deployment of these forces

on the border and south of the Al-Litani. We have not agreed to anything else.

[Question] When the Security Council meets to discuss the renewal of the UNFIL mandate, will Lebanon demand that the Israeli acts of terror in the south be included on the agenda?

[Karami] We have often raised this matter and we have submitted several complaints. Our stand is clear. We reject these actions and seek to stop them. This does not prevent me from emphasizing that our ultimate goal is the withdrawal beyond the border of the occupying forces.

Junblatt Voices Support for Al-Qadhdhafi

NC161314 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, has sent the following cable to Libya President Colonel Mu'amar al-Qadhdhafi:

Your Excellency Colonel Mu'amar al-Qadhdhafi: It is with deep sorrow that we received word of the results of the savage U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyyah. While we denounce this aggression, we would like to express our condolences and emphasize to you and to the Jamahiriyyah people our solidarity and support for your just struggle in face of this criminal act.

Hizballah Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya

NC151940 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Hizballah circulated a statement in Beirut tonight condemning the U.S. direct aggression against Libya. The statement says: This aggression is a frank and rude message from the arch devil to all the faithful and deprived, and to all those who have risen against the [word indistinct] injustice, domination, and hegemony and who aspire to freedom, independence, and self-determination.

The statement urges all Muslims and all the deprived in Lebanon and the world to be on the alert to confront U.S. terroristic policy through all available means and resources. It adds: We warn all European allies of the United States against any attempt to facilitate, camouflage, or propagate the British [as heard] acts of terrorism.

Tripoli, Sidon Observe Strike; U.S. 'Condemned'

NC161211 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1150 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli observed a general strike today. Huge demonstrations were staged in the streets. Demonstrators condemned the United States and called on the Arab armies to support Libya. Meanwhile, schools in Sidon observed a strike today. Demonstrations were also staged.

Group Threatens Participants in Pro-Libya March

NC161239 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1225 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Al-Sadr brigades contacted us a short while ago. He said that Hizballah is using loudspeakers on a street in the southern suburb to call for a march in protest against the U.S. bombardment on the imperialist Libyan entity, which kidnapped Imam Musa al-Sadr, in the spokesman's words.

He added: We believe that the U.S. bombardment is a maneuver concocted by Al-Qadhdhafi and the United States because the former is a U.S. agent; the objective is to make him appear as an Arab hero. Al-Qadhdhafi has betrayed the Arabs and Islam. We declare that we will deal a blow to this treasonous march. The organizers have forgotten the leader Musa al-Sadr. We warn the citizens against taking part in this march. He who forewarns is excused.

Abu Nidal Group Claims Attack on Israeli Bus

NC140704 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0615 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] The Abu Nidal Palestinian group has announced that it used machineguns and Molotov cocktails yesterday to attack a bus transporting Israeli soldiers and civilians between the villages of (Abu Mash'al) and (Abbud). In a statement released in Beirut, the group said that the Kamal 'Adwan group had carried out the attack, which left a number of people killed or wounded.

Islamic Resistance Shells Israeli Settlements

NC131808 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] The Al-Aqsa liberation forces of the Islamic Resistance said that they had launched several attacks against enemy positions in the occupied security belt last night and this morning. According to members of these forces, one of their groups fired rockets at the Zar'it and (Tarbikhah) settlements. Another group attacked two positions held by Lahd militiamen in 'Ayn Ibil and

Al-Qawzah. Flares were fired after the two operations were completed.

Syrian Authorities Detain Trucks at Border

NC151816 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1645 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] According to travelers coming from Syria, the Syrian authorities have detained about 20 Lebanese trucks used to transport goods outside the country. The trucks had been on their way to certain Arab states. The travelers note that this action has taken place despite a Syrian statement issued a few days ago to the effect that Lebanese trucks will be allowed to cross Syrian territory. This detention, they added, brings to mind a similar act by the Syrian authorities in the spring of 1982, prior to the Israeli invasion. It should also be recalled that people coming from Syria said yesterday that the Syrians have emptied the hospitals in preparation to receive the wounded in the event of any military action against Syria.

Syrian Intelligence Cards Found on Amal Gunmen

NC141223 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1145 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] It has been learned that Palestinians have found the cards of Syrian intelligence personnel in the clothes of Amal gunmen who were killed during the recent clashes. The cards were sent to Yasir 'Arafat.

Car Explodes Near Amal Center in Beirut

NC152042 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] A white Fiat 132 exploded near a center belonging to the Amal Movement's security apparatus located in the vicinity of the Strand Movie Theater in the Al-Hamra' area at 2000. The explosion resulted in severe material damage. Following the blast, sources in West Beirut revealed that Amal security men had discovered a booby-trapped BMW in the same area. According to these sources, this car has been defused.

Paper Reports Syrian Forces Aiding Libya*GF161457 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1445 GMT 16 Apr 86*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Apr (WAM) — The daily *AL-ITTIHAD* has reported that Syrian pilots and Syrian air defense forces are directly participating with the Libyan forces in confronting the U.S. aggression against Libya.

The paper quoted Libyan diplomatic sources as saying that the Syrian forces participated in repelling the previous U.S. aggression against the Gulf of Sidra and that the Syrians are operating the Libyan SAM missile bases.

President al-Asad Telephones Region's Arab Leaders**Contacts Al-Qadhdhafi, Bendjedid***JN160327 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 16 Apr 86*

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad held a telephone contact yesterday with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution. The conversation dealt with the U.S. aggression against Libya.

A telephone contact took place last night between President Hafiz al-Asad and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. The talk dealt with the U.S. aggression against Libya and means of confronting it.

Second Call to Al-Qadhdhafi*JN161139 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 16 Apr 86*

[Text] Damascus — A telephone contact took place this morning between President Hafiz al-Asad and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution in Libya. They discussed the current state of affairs.

Conversation With Khamene'i*JN151833 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] A telephone call took place between President Hafiz al-Asad and Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i this evening. The conversation centered around the bestial aggression launched by the United States against the Libyan Jamahiriya.

The two presidents stressed the need to confront the terrorism being practiced by the United States and the need for Islamic countries, Islamic movements, and national liberation forces to cooperate in confronting the U.S. Administration's terrorist trend. The two presidents also affirmed that Syria and Iran will extend every support to the Libyan Jamahiriya to confront the U.S. aggression.

With PDRY's Al-'Attas*JN151944 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1933 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] Damascus, 15 Apr (SANA) — A telephone contact was held between President Hafiz al-Asad and PDRY President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas today. The conversation centered around the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriya, as well as on the need for Arab countries to cooperate in confronting this aggression.

-Na'ib, Soviet Ambassador Discuss U.S. Action*JN161241 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Apr 86*

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib received Soviet ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov today. The meeting was attended by Dr Jabri al-Kafri, head of the Eastern Europe Department at the Foreign Ministry. They discussed the serious situation in the region resulting from the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriya. They also discussed bilateral relations between Syria and the USSR and ways of promoting these relations in all fields in the interest of the two peoples in the two friendly countries.

Tripartite Communique Demands Strong U.S. Sanctions*JN161155 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 16 Apr 86*

[Text] Tehran — Iran, Syria, and Libya have called for implementing the strongest sanctions against Washington for its criminal attack against Libya. They believe that this attack revokes the United States right of being a UN member. In a joint communique issued in Tehran yesterday following the fourth tripartite meeting of the foreign ministers of Iran, Libya, and Syria, the three countries called on Arab and Islamic countries to sever diplomatic, economic, and military relations with the United States.

The communique condemned the U.S. presence in the Mediterranean, saying that this presence is a threat to the littoral Mediterranean countries and a violation of all human and international laws. Through this attack the United States is held responsible for the consequences of present and future attacks.

PNF Issues Statement Denouncing U.S. Raid*JN151801 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] Damascus — The Central Command of the Progressive National Front (PNF) held an emergency meeting under PNF Deputy Chairman Vice President Comrade Dr Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah this morning during which it reviewed the dimensions and aims of the imperialist U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. It issued the following statement:

O brother citizens. O masses of our struggling Arab nation. The military aggression carried out by the United States against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya blatantly exposes the reality of U.S.

intentions represented by the imposition of its hegemony over the Arab region in order to peddle its plots related to Zionist expansionist schemes, to foil the aspirations of the masses of the Arab nation struggling for the sake of their freedom, national independence, and pan-Arab unity, and to undermine their determination to resist attempts being exerted to subjugate the Arab masses and force them to surrender and submit.

By committing this dangerous act, the United States openly expresses its aggressive policy against peoples and their aspirations for progress and freedom. The United States thereby is not only violating international laws and the UN Charter, but also violates the simplest principles governing relations among states. This aggression constitutes another step on the level of state international terrorism practiced and led all over the world by the United States. This aggression also constitutes a dangerous development in the United States' engagement in international and organized state terrorism at a time when the UN Charter requires it to maintain international peace and security.

The PNF Central Command announces its condemnation and denunciation of this blatant U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and views it as an extension of the U.S. anti-Arab policy. It also views it as blatant collusion with the Zionist enemy which is implementing imperialist schemes in the Arab region.

This aggression, which was carried out by a superpower against a small state, expresses the reality of U.S. policy based on the haughtiness of power and disregard for the rights of states and peoples in exercising their independent policy and their sovereignty over their territories and territorial waters.

The PNF Central Command believes that this imperialist aggression was supported and backed by some states linked to the United States by aggressive military alliances. These states provided facilities for this attack by allowing U.S. planes to use military bases on their territories to carry out their aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. This aggression is aggression against the entire Arab nation and a threat to its national security. The masses of the Arab nation, which stand against this aggression, can resist by using all available methods to put an end to the U.S. policy aimed against the Arab nation's aspirations for unity and emancipation.

The nation's masses are now required more than ever to remain alert and cautious and to adopt practical stands contributing to inflicting punishment on U.S. imperialism, striking at its interests in the Arab region, and putting an end to its haughtiness and arrogance. The PNF Central Command believes that this aggression is a link in the chain of U.S. anti-Arab stands. This aggression is an indivisible part of the policy of the United States and its ally, Israel — a policy aiming at subjugating the Arab nation, its liberation movements, and its progressive forces, whose strong steadfast base is Syria. The United States and its ally, Israel, with all the means of power they have will not be able to subjugate Syria to their will.

This aggression is closely connected with the whole of the U.S. imperialist policy in the region and cannot be separated from the

threats launched by the Zionist enemy against Syria or from the military moves which accompanied these threats.

The PNF Central Command praises the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's steadfastness and confrontation of this aggression launched by a superpower. It views this steadfastness as an assertion of the ability of the Arab nation's masses to confront and defeat their enemies. It praises the pan-Arab stand of the Syrian Arab Republic under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad — a stand which embodies national and pan-Arab values adhered to by the masses of our Arab nation. The Command views this great pan-Arab stand as a continuation of the principled policy adopted by this struggling country in defending the Arab nation and resisting its imperialist and Zionist enemies.

The PNF Central Command addresses a message of respect and appreciation to leader President Hafiz al-Asad for the great support and unlimited backing Syria extended the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in confronting the U.S. aggression. The Central Command also praises the stands of Arab and Islamic states, nonaligned states, and socialist bloc states, headed by the friendly Soviet Union, in condemning this aggression and announcing support and backing for the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in confronting this U.S. imperialist aggression.

O brother citizens. Masses of our Arab nation. Your cohesion, unity, and confrontation of U.S. policy and its terrorism and aggression against the Arab nation can foil all premeditated schemes to subjugate this nation and force it to submit to imperialist and Zionist schemes. This is the only way to resist the United States and foil its terrorist and aggressive policy and achieve our nation's aspirations for unity and emancipation.

Security Council Asked To Discuss U.S. Action

*JN151751 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1740 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] The Syrian Arab Republic has called for an emergency UN Security Council session to discuss the U.S. aggression against the fraternal Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The necessary instructions have been issued to the Syrian delegation at the United Nations in this regard.

Communist, Workers Parties Condemn U.S. 'Aggression'

JN152102 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1940 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 15 Apr (SANA) — The communist and workers parties in the Arab East countries today vigorously condemned the criminal U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriya.

In a statement issued today, these parties announced their full solidarity with the Libyan people and their nationalist leadership, pointing out that this aggression is aimed at the entire Arab nation and the Arab liberation movement. They also said that this aggression will encourage Israel's rulers to step up aggression against Syria and the Lebanese national movement and constitutes a grave threat to the region's security and peace in the world. It also shows the arrogance of U.S. imperialism which

challenges the people's will and expresses the continuation of the policy of aggression and the nuclear arms race.

The communist and workers parties called on Arab liberation movement forces and groups and their popular and vocational organizations to unify ranks, retaliate for this aggression, and support the Libyan people and their national regime. They also called for striking at U.S. imperialist interests in the Arab region, boycotting its ships and planes, and withdrawing Arab assets from its banks. They also urged all forces of freedom and peace in the world to raise their voices and condemn the U.S. aggression against Libya and support Libya with all their means.

These parties also asked Arab countries to support Libya as Syria has done. These parties also affirmed at the end of the statement that the Arab people and their nationalist forces are able to deter and defeat the aggressor, that Libya will not be alone in the battle, and that Libya will achieve victory against aggression.

Al-Ahmar, Habash Urge Confrontation With U.S.

*JN151257 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, met with PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash and representatives of a number of organizations and parties in Lebanon and the Arab arena today. During the meeting the escalating U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyyah and the developments aimed against the entire Arab nation were discussed. This aggression came within the framework of the U.S.-Zionist scheme aimed at subjugating the region and at imposing hegemony over it.

Those attending the meeting condemned the aggression and called for strongly confronting it as well as for supporting the Jamahiriyyah which bravely confronted the U.S. Administration's terrorism.

They also discussed measures to coordinate the capabilities of their organizations such as mobilizing Arab forces to confront the brutal aggression and abort the objectives and schemes of the U.S. policy in the region.

AL-BA'TH Questions U.S. Definition of Terrorism

*JN100828 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 10 Apr 86*

[From the press review]

[Text] Voices are being raised in Washington claiming that the phenomenon of terrorism is increasing. The U.S. concept of terrorism is very well known to all. For example, Israeli aerial attacks on civilian citizens in southern Lebanon and the destruction of houses on the heads of their occupants are legitimate actions by the Reagan administration and to one is permitted to object to them. Otherwise, they will be considered as champions of terrorism. But if a people call for their legitimate rights or if a state calls for its freedom and independence, the Reagan administration views this as terrorism.

Under the headline "Prefabricated Terrorism" *AL-BA'TH* says: When the U.S. Administration continues to highlight the phenomenon of terrorism, it does so to imply that the basic problem in the world and the region now is the phenomenon of terrorism. The truth is that terrorism does exist. However, one must ask where this is taking place and who is carrying it out? terrorism is that which is being exercised by the fleets, warships, and the aircraft carriers which a superpower uses against peoples who seek freedom and independence and against small states which reject subjugation and subservience.

It is terrorism when Israel, with U.S. political and military backing, occupies Arab territories and annexes them, flouting all international norms and customs, and viewing the inhabitants of these territories as aliens having no rights, future, or destiny. It is terrorism when the Israeli forces, equipped with U.S. weapons, invade Lebanon, a UN member state, and occupy Lebanese territory, wreak havoc upon its cities and villages, and besiege its capital for 80 days. Is this not terrorism? Can we describe as anything other than terrorism this U.S. insistence on pursuing the arms race and brandishing the nuclear threat over mankind? What about this U.S. intransigence in proceeding with the Star Wars program and transforming the skies into a part of hell?

AL-BA'TH adds: We would be adding nothing new when we say that the Middle East issue is not an issue of terrorist operations which occur here and there, as U.S. and Zionist trumpets seek to depict. It is a cause of peace and war. The United States and Israel are those which create the threat of war in this part of the world. They are the ones which try to terrorize the peoples in this region with threats; the beating of the drums of war, and by waging aggressions here and there. *AL-BA'TH* concludes: We are against terrorism because our Arab cause is the victim of U.S. and Israeli terrorism. However, we support persistent resistance to and struggle against imperialist hegemony and oppression. We also support the people's right to self-determination. We will not be duped by the game of the falsification of facts and changing the names of things. Resistance can never become terrorism. The defense of land, right, and destiny will never become a crime. History has taught peoples the lesson that the hangman will not let his victim escape unless he is forced by acts of martyrdom, the performance of heroic deeds and outstanding feats to do so.

Damascus Radio Condemns U.S. Policy

*JN151420 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1145 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Between 17 April 1961 and 15 April 1986 the United States has carried out two great terrorist operations. The first was aimed at striking at the Cuban revolution through the Bay of Pigs invasion and the second was aimed at striking at the Libyan revolution through the brutal raids carried out across the Gulf of Sidra against Tripoli, Benghazi, and Tobruk.

Between these two dates, the United States fabricated the incident of the Gulf of Tonkin in the 1960's to concentrate its troops in Indochina and expand the war against the Vietnamese and Indochinese peoples. Between these two dates the United States

also interfered directly or indirectly in many areas of the world. The most serious U.S. military involvement was in Lebanon in the wake of the large-scale Israeli invasion in 1982 and the invasion of Grenada at the end of 1983.

This asserts a number of facts, foremost of which are:

First, the policy of interference and aggression represents a firm course of consecutive U.S. Administrations against any people rejecting U.S. hegemony.

Second, the United States continuously tries to keep the world in a state of tension in order to undermine any international trend aimed at achieving detente and disarmament and removing the danger of nuclear war from the world.

Third, Washington has always obstructed the implementation of international resolutions condemning Israeli aggression and has prevented the punishment of racists in South Africa. This created an explosive situation in the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America where the United States practices repression, interference, and aggression, as Nicaragua.

Fourth, the U.S. practice of this aggressive policy in the world basically aims at protecting U.S. and Western interests, undermining international detente, and applying the U.S. law of force on international relations to impose political realities which are in harmony with schemes aimed at imposing hegemony over the world.

However, despite U.S. insistence on practicing, threatening, and implementing a policy of aggression, the situation in the world did not always develop in the interest of U.S. influence. The experiences of the past 25 years affirm that the policy of force escalates tension but does not create a world subservient to U.S. hegemony. The use of aggression can create serious hotbeds, but it cannot change the course of history made by people defending their sovereignty, independence, and national soil. All invasions witnessed by the world were defeated in the end, but the people remain because they defended their just causes.

Press Condemns U.S. Strikes on Libya

JN160811 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Press review]

[Text] Today's papers highlight news about the barbaric U.S. aggression against Libya. The papers say that this aggression took place at Reagan's instructions. In telephone contacts with the Libyan president, the Algerian president, the PDRY president, and the Iranian president, Al-Asad discussed the means for confronting U.S. terrorism in the region. Syria also called for an urgent UN Security Council meeting to discuss the blatant U.S. aggression against Libya. In this respect, the Progressive National Front held an emergency meeting during which it stressed that the new U.S. aggression is linked to the Zionist threats to our country.

The papers also carry the following headlines on reactions to the U.S. aggression: Extensive Arab denunciation of the blatant U.S. aggression and calls for dealing blows to U.S. and British interests; the world condemns U.S. aggression; Moscow calls for an immediate halt of the aggression; Israel and Canada praised the aggression and the United Kingdom participated in it.

The editorials of the papers focus on the U.S. aggressions and its results. Under the headline "The United States and the Arabs, Face to Face" *AL-BATH* says: The U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriya is an aggression that is directed against the Arab nation. Anyone who says the contrary will be mistaken. That's why the confrontation of this terrorist aggression should not be restricted to our people in Libya. All the Arabs are a target. For this reason, they are all required to confront this aggression, and any reluctance or procrastination in doing so will undoubtedly have dire consequences. This terrorist policy that Reagan adopts toward our Arab homeland requires a serious and unified stand. It is not true to say that the Arabs cannot confront the aggressive U.S. policy. The Arabs have potentialities that enable them to confront and foil the U.S.-Zionist policy. However, the matter needs a serious and effective decision, particularly that there are many fields of confrontation with the United States and Israel. If the Arabs find themselves in a position to use these fields, they will score big victories. Thus, they would contribute in averting the world a destructive war. However, this does not exempt world countries and the peace-loving forces from their duty of carrying out their role in this confrontation so long as the U.S. policy continues to pose a real threat to the world at large.

Under the headline "The U.S. Aggression and the Pan-Arab Responsibility of Confronting it" *AL-THAWRAH* says: The United States provided new tangible proof that it is a terrorist state when it committed a blatant barbaric aggression against the Arab people in Libya. With its raids against residential areas and civilians, the United States has shown that it does not hesitate in committing massacres in accordance with official decisions that are made at the highest levels in the U.S. Administration. This clearly demonstrates that the United States does not act in line with its international responsibilities as a permanent member of the UN Security Council and as a superpower. On the contrary, its conduct diametrically conflicts with the role it is supposed to assume on the international level. The U.S. barbaric aggression against Libya is a blatant violation of the UN Charter and flouts UN principles.

It is also a deviation from international law and a defiance of international community. This dictates on the world to raise its voice in strong condemnation of U.S. terrorism and to take the appropriate measures for protecting the world from the perils of the U.S. policy of aggression because what Libya has experienced may occur in any other place in the world so long as the United States has decided to resort to the law of the jungle instead of international conventions and to the policy of terrorism instead of relations among countries.

This aggressive U.S. development is a harbinger of a danger that not only threatens Libya and the Arab nation but also the world at large.

Under the headline "The Unceasing U.S. Terrorism" *TISHRIN* says: If the United States has proved through this aggression that it pursues its policy that is hostile to the peoples, it has added at the same time a new black page to its dirty history in modern times and a new mark of disgrace against it. This impudent aggression has also demonstrated that U.S. policymakers view the world from one perspective, that of the pirates of the Middle Ages. They believe that this world consists of u.s. areas of influence and vital locations where they can do as they please without having to account for their actions.

The fact that all peoples now know is that the United States, whether it is run by a Republican or Democratic Party administration, always seeks to impose its hegemony on vital and strategic areas in the world.

Radio Says U.S. Planes Head for Libya 16 April

JN161239 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic

1215 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] It was announced in Tripoli today that a number of U.S. F-111 war planes took off from their bases in Britain and were heading toward Libya. JANA said that the new U.S. move confirms that the aggression which is being directed against Libya is a joint aggression by the United States and NATO countries.

Eyewitnesses Affirm 'Failure' of U.S. Raid

JN161350 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic

1315 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] In Tripoli, Libyan television showed film today of the wreck of a U.S. plane downed by the Libyan air defenses during the brutal raids on Libyan cities yesterday.

Eyewitnesses told the SANA corespondent in Tripoli that they saw the raiding U.S. plane being downed by the Libyan air defenses. They referred to the failure of the U.S. warplanes to bomb Tripoli International Airport and the oil refinery at the Libyan coastal city of Al-Zawiyah.

Israel Radio Reports Fighting in Tripoli

TA161421 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] This afternoon battles erupted in Tripoli, Libya's capital, around Al-Qadhdhafi's headquarters in the center of the city. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus reports that the fighting spread to other sections of the city as well. A gunboat anchoring in the harbor fired at target in Tripoli, and there is panic in the city.

This afternoon foreign correspondents were driven by bus to the Al-'Azizah camp, where Al-Qadhdhafi's headquarters are located. They reported seeing soldiers fleeing in panic from the camp, while shots were heard from within. A correspondent of the American cable TV network reported that apparently several soldiers in the camp opened fire because they thought a U.S. attack had begun.

Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, said in a TV interview that if indeed there is a rebellion against Al-Qadhdhafi, the United States wishes the rebels success.

Al-Qadhdhafi 'Apparently' Flown Out

TA161458 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1615 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi has apparently been flown to the Soviet Union or to an Arab country, perhaps South Yemen, in order to receive medical treatment following his injuries suffered during the American attack. Our Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck reports that Al-Qadhdhafi did not appear before the foreign correspondents who were brought especially to his headquarters in Tripoli, where they were shown the demolished house of the Libyan leader. As will be recalled, when the correspondents were first brought to the place fire exchanges broke out in the area and the correspondents were returned to their hotel.

From reports we have received during the past hour, it appears that Al-Qadhdhafi has left his country to receive medical treatment in the Soviet Union or a friendly Arab country, apparently South Yemen.

Herzog Praises Reagan for Air Raids on Libya

TA151950 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] President Hayim Herzog has lauded U.S. President Reagan saying it is good that the free world is led by such a courageous leader, now that the United Nations have proven to be totally helpless in its unwillingness to cope with the problem of international terror.

Abu Dhabi Paper: Syrians Manning Libyan Missiles

TA161015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] An Abu Dhabi newspaper reports this morning that the

Syrian Air Force is actively assisting Libya in the confrontation with the United States. The paper adds that Syrian teams operate the Soviet-made missile batteries deployed in Libya. It is not clear from the report whether the Syrian involvement in Libya began before the U.S. action or afterward.

Embassy Denies IDF Soldiers Tortured U.S. Citizen

TA152020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Israel informed the United States that there is no foundation to the report that IDF soldiers tortured a U.S. civilian who was detained in southern Lebanon, but that army of southern Lebanon soldiers mistreated him. This was stated in reaction to a *WASHINGTON POST* report which stated that an American who came to visit family members in southern Lebanon was detained and tortured during an interrogation.

The Israeli Embassy in Washington announced that in the course of the man's interrogation it was learned that he maintained contacts with elements hostile to Israel and that he undertook to acquire arms for these elements. In the meantime he has been released and has returned to the United States.

Tension Noted in Golan for Syrian Independence Day

TA160840 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 16 Apr 86 p 2

[Report by Shim'on Weiss]

[Text] There is great tension in the Golan Heights Druze villages in anticipation of the Syrian Independence Day tomorrow. The Druze inhabitants want to mark the event with a rally, but the police and security forces have been put on the alert in order to forestall any possibility of breaches of law and order.

Yesterday, Galilee Police officials met with the leaders of the Golan Heights Druze and warned them not to disturb the peace or take advantage of the date for rioting. Commander of the Northern Command Ori Or issued an order yesterday closing off the area near the border with Syria in the northern Golan Heights for 7 days. This area includes the "Hill of Shouts." The closure is aimed at preventing the Druze from gathering there.

The Golan Heights Druze leaders have expressed dissatisfaction with the traffic restrictions and closure of areas and said it is their right to express their views within the framework of the law. It has been reported that the police and the border police will increase their patrols tomorrow in the Golan Heights Druze villages to forestall any possibility of rioting and breaches of the law and order.

Shultz Reportedly Rejects Murphy Palestinian Idea

TA130550 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] An East Jerusalem magazine claims that Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Richard Murphy has recommended that the United States change its position on the Palestinian question, but

his ideas were rejected by Secretary of State George Shultz. According to *AL-AWDAH*, Murphy wanted the United States to acknowledge Palestinian rights to self-determination in confederation with Jordan. He also reportedly proposed that UN Security Council Resolution 242 be amended to recognize Palestinian rights, rather than considering only the refugee problem. A third reported recommendation was that the UN secretary general convene an international conference on the Middle East.

AL-AWDAH claims Murphy discussed the proposal recently with Palestinian leaders in Washington. One of the leaders he met was East Jerusalem newspaper editor Hanna Sanyurah, who denied that Murphy raised the self-determination issue, and said the assistant secretary was noncommittal when it came up in conversation.

Agriculture Official in PRC To Sign Agreement

TA101149 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Apr 86 p 4

[Report by Aharon Pri'el]

[Text] A senior Israeli Government representative arrived in Beijing yesterday to work out the final details of a bilateral agricultural cooperation agreement.

The Israeli representative, Prof Shmu'el Pohoryles, the director of the Joint Agricultural Planning and Development Authority, was invited by the PRC Government following the visit of an Israeli delegation to Beijing last May. The Chinese are especially interested in developing livestock herds, establishing agricultural-industrial cooperatives, developing arid zones, using sophisticated irrigation systems, and setting up fodder-manufacturing plants and an agricultural training farm in various parts of the country.

Prof Pohoryles presented his hosts in Beijing with an unusual gift — the sperm of Israeli bull studs, the first contribution toward the improvement of the Chinese milk-cow herds.

Jordan Freezes W. Bank Funds Over Lack of Support

TA130910 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 13 Apr 86 p 1

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] Our correspondent has learned that the Jordanian Government has frozen all the funds deposited in Amman banks for institutions in the territories and has also suspended all the aid programs. This move is an expression of Jordan's dismay with the absence of responsiveness to King Husayn's initiative. Thus, large sums of money that were deposited in accounts for the municipalities, the universities, the chambers, the cooperative associations and the like will not be available to them. Furthermore, financial resources Jordan has allocated for the building of schools, roads, and other projects will not be handed over to the municipalities and the associations.

Our correspondent points out that Jordan has similarly been creating difficulties in renewing the passports of public figures who have not expressed support for King Husayn, and has

forbidden them entry.

Knesset Approves Nisim-Moda'i Portfolio Exchange

TA161226 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The prime minister promised in the Knesset that he would do all in his power to uphold the coalition agreement. Mr Peres said this during the Knesset debate on the portfolio exchange between the finance minister and the justice minister. The exchange was approved by all the coalition members except for Knesset Member [MK] Matza.

Our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli reports that the debate on the portfolio exchange was full of sharp exchanges between the Likud and the Alignment, and that during these the Knesset speaker ordered MK Goldstein to leave the plenum. Mr Peres scoffed at coalition chairman MK Kaufman and reminded him that as deputy finance minister, he was a partner to the failure of the economic policy under the Likud rule. You take this podium and speak so freely, the prime minister remarked to Hayim Kaufman. Go to a Trappist monastery for a prolonged period, he added.

Nisim Interviewed

TA141156 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1109 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Interview with Finance Minister Designate Moshe Nisim by Avshalom Ginosar on 14 April in Jerusalem — recorded]

[Text][Ginosar] Mr Nisim, perhaps I should first ask you this: Twelve hours after the decision, have you gotten used to the idea that as of Thursday you will be finance minister?

[Nisim] I must get used to the idea because I must plunge into the job with all the courage I can muster to tackle all the problems the country is currently facing. I hope that with God's help I will be able to administer my duties responsibly and calmly.

[Ginosar] Neither your friends nor you mentioned the fact that this was forced upon you. Could you tell us what persuaded you to accept what can be termed your party's decision?

[Nisim] I honestly never thought about assuming such a post because it is not a subject I have dealt with. However, really at the very last moment, I thought about the alternative in which I saw the country bogged down by a deep schism between the various camps involving mutual mudslinging, and elections that could have by nature brought about serious damage, if not a worse fate, to the Israeli economy and Israeli society. The atmosphere would have been venomous. I believe at such moments, when you consider the alternatives, you must sometimes force yourself to do something you may not have otherwise done.

[Ginosar] Which is precisely what you did. It is no secret that you have no academic economic qualifications and that you lack experience in that field. How are you going to cope with this?

[Nisim] It is true that I have never seriously dealt with economics, although I am familiar with economic issues and, at any rate, nearly everyone in Israel encounters them and sometimes even tackles them in some way. I am aware of the responsibility placed on my shoulders, I will study everything properly, and we will employ thorough consideration as befits such an important, delicate, and complex issue. It is not impossible and I hope the job will be fulfilled as it should be.

[Ginosar] Over the past 18 months, the main stars in the economic skies were the prime minister and the finance minister. How do you envision your cooperation with the prime minister in this sphere after the crisis and in light of the mutual accusations exchanged between your two camps?

[Nisim] First of all, I wish to say that I hope to be assisted by the outgoing finance minister, who carried out his job successfully. I hope I will be able to enjoy his advice and benefit from his resourcefulness.

As for the prime minister, we have worked together with myself as justice minister in his government and he the prime minister. I have no doubt about our ability to work in close cooperation in this area. The prime minister has promised to cooperate with me. All in all, I regard this as a very feasible possibility.

[Ginosar] It is common knowledge that you, among others, voted against the economic plan. But by majority vote, the economic plan has been launched and is being implemented. Do you think it warrants some changes at this juncture?

[Nisim] I will refrain from mentioning changes at this point. What I can say is that it is true that I voted against it, and this appears in the minutes of the Cabinet session involved. I did that not because I opposed any economic program; some program was necessary and vital. However, I had some doubts regarding the economy's ability to withstand the harsh measures that involved, among other things, such a serious erosion of workers' salaries. I thought that the plan was too far-reaching in that respect. At this point, I can only thank those who planned and initiated it, and admit that the cooperation that subsequently emerged, plus the fact that the people of Israel realized how right and necessary it was, have outweighed my skepticism. I can only rejoice over this. It can serve as a starting point for continuation and for future leaps ahead. But let us not discuss future plans at the moment.

[Ginosar] Mr Finance Minister-Designate, thank you very much.

[Nisim] Thank you

Deputy Finance Minister To Remain

TA141215 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Deputy Finance Minister 'Adi Amoray will remain in office even after Minister Moshe Nisim is appointed finance minister. Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein notes that according to the law, the validity of a deputy minister's appointment expires as soon as his minister's tenure terminates. Our correspondent adds that no decision has been made yet on

whether Minister Nisim will head the Ministerial Committee on Economic Affairs.

Midday Papers On Crisis

TA140930 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] *HADASHOT* believes that the government, whose nudity was bared during the past week, will not be able to recapture the faith of the people. For a whole week it drove everyone crazy, only to remove a talented, albeit talkative, finance minister and replace him with a justice minister who succumbed to party decisions. Although the finance minister does not necessarily have to have an economics degree, a good finance minister must be a strong person and one can hardly expect Moshe Nisim to show any degree of determination.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT says that we now have a justice minister who was fully qualified to be a good finance minister and a finance minister who does not have a lot of experience in dealing with the country's economy, to put things mildly. However, we have been shown that we have a real man for a prime minister, who really means it when he says that Yitzhaq Moda'i will not be finance minister.

MA'ARIV headlines its editorial: "Miracles Can Happen" [nisim means miracles in Hebrew] and writes that the solution to the crisis helped the Liberal Party preserve its position of power in the government. Nisim and Moda'i are merely trading places, but it is highly doubtful whether the government has maintained its power. Although it appears to have remained intact, its foundations are now shakier.

Morning Press Comments

TA150828 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0430 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *HA'ARETZ* writes that it is very doubtful that Peres would have acted as he did had he known that his reaction to Yitzhaq Moda'i's outbursts would create a government crisis with such results. Apparently he did not foresee how things would develop, and overestimated his ability to withstand the threats of the Likud. Under these circumstances, Mr Peres should be thankful to Yitzhaq Shamir and the Likud faction for coming up with the solution of exchanging portfolios between two Liberal Party ministers.

HATZOFE writes that on the face of things, the Alignment has won; it insisted that Moda'i be sacked, and he was. Even after the rotation he will not resume the post of finance minister. The resolution of the crisis does not ensure the continuation of the national unity government until the end of its term. The fighting continues, with all its ups and downs. Possibly the real right will start after the rotation, once Mr Shamir becomes prime minister. Shamir faces no less of a threat from within the Likud than from

without, and he knows it. Mr Peres' credibility was again tested here; it will be tested as long as this government exists. The government was saved this time, and we can only hope that this is the last crisis it faces.

HAMODI'A says the two sides understood that the solution of early elections would give them neither personal nor partisan gains. Neither party was certain that the situation would change following elections, and therefore they did all they could to save themselves. We must admit, however, that Shim'on Peres has achieved his aim: He removed the difficult man who controlled the purse strings and who could have made trouble. The Likud, as opposed to Peres, came out the loser because Moshe Nisim will not be as difficult a nut to crack as the outgoing finance minister.

DAVAR writes that Minister Nisim has no economic experience, but he is a sensible and rational person and if he wins the cooperation and help of the prime minister, as did his predecessor, and gets a little more cooperation and help from his colleagues we may even benefit. The new situation of the portfolio reshuffling was dictated by the tie in the 1984 elections, the national unity government, and the internal conflicts within the Likud. We must not make too many changes in the top echelon of the Finance Ministry; too many ministers and general directors have passed through the two most important portfolios in the government, defense and finance, within the last 10 years.

THE JERUSALEM POST writes that Mr Nisim as finance minister will not be the Alignment's dream, but at least he, unlike his Liberal colleague, is a sensible political veteran. In the Treasury he is not likely to come forward with bold initiatives and will, it may be assumed, largely depend on the advice of his civil servants. Admittedly, an excessive dependence by a minister of departmental experts who tend to be of a conservative bent, carries its own dangers. But it is less of a threat to the public weal than the wild posturing to which Moda'i was prone. The other question, of course, is what this swap will hold in store for the country's legal system.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that in order to secure and maintain stability, the finance minister must realize the need for agreement with the economic bodies in the economy, particularly the Histadrut. He must give up attempts to dictate to the Histadrut and manipulate the rate of exchange, taxes, prices, or the interest rates, in order to bypass the agreements. Attempts of these kind will fail and will only bring about power struggles in which the finance minister will be defeated and gain nothing. Therefore the Histadrut and the business sector must be allowed to formulate a cost-of-living increment agreement which the two sides can live with and reach fair wage agreements. The new finance minister will also be tested by his ability to eventually end the economic freeze and by his contribution to the growth of the economy. Freeze, depression, and unemployment, along with renewed inflation, are not signs of success.

Treasury Preparing Second-Stage Economic Program *TA131201 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 13 Apr 86 p 1*

[Report from Jerusalem by economic affairs correspondent Shlomo Kramer]

[Text] The Treasury is currently completing a new and detailed plan which constitutes a continuation of the economic program that was launched in July 1985. The plan sets a goal of 16 percent annual inflation for fiscal 1986.

The prime objective of the program is growth, with the maintenance of price stability serving as a cornerstone. The main features of this plan include various measures in the areas of the budget, the capital market, the exchange rate, the balance of payments, and moves toward greater efficiency in the public sector.

In the area of the budget, the plan provides for further cuts at given times; preserves the budget wage guidelines without any real growth (specifically, no pay raises or, alternatively, cutting the number of employees); changes the method of adjusting the budget to prices; introduces budget control and implementation on a quarter-yearly basis; and divides implementation authority among the units together with an assessment of the value and productivity in those units.

The government is also advised not to pass a bill, or issue a regulation, which would entail extra-budgetary expenditures.

In the capital market sphere, measures will be taken to divert credit from short-term to long- and medium-term orientation. A policy will be devised for the government to defray its debts related to bank shares, and bond issues will be released to the private sector. In terms of taxation, there is no intention to lower the rates on marginal income tax.

One goal the plan sets for itself is to reach an equal level of indirect taxes on all goods. The possibility of lowering the tax rates on labor while at the same time maintaining the budgetary framework (in other words, by a parallel and selective slashing of the transfer payments and other expenditures) will also be examined.

On the matter of the exchange rate, there is no intention to impose devaluation, although a certain fluidity of the rate of the shekel compared to other currencies, both upwards and downwards, is not ruled out. The plan is to preserve a rate of exchange-determining mechanism as an "anchor" for the stability of economic price stability.

Consumer Price Index Rises 1.5 Percent in March *TA151615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] The consumer price index rose by 1.5 percent in March, the lowest index registered for the month of March in the last 15 years. Our correspondent Arye Salman reports that the index rose by 16 percent over the last 8 months and the annual rate of inflation now stands at 25 percent. The index for April is expected to be much higher in view of the rise in municipal taxes and

government levies, and the increase in the price of vegetables, fruits, clothing, and footwear.

May paychecks will not include a tax bracket adjustment or a cost of living increment. As of Thursday, the travel tax will be 182 new shekels.

The prime minister is pleased with the relatively slow rise in the consumer price index. He told our correspondent Yo'el Dar that it shows there is no longer any latent inflation but rather that the economic policy has begun to bear fruit.

Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i predicts that the index for the next 6 months, excluding April, will be lower than the index for March. He told our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein that wage increments should not be paid, there should be no deviations from the budget, and funds accrued from additional cuts in the state budget should be channeled to growth in order to insure the success of the economic program.

The industry and trade minister believes that the index rise conforms with previous expectations and shows that the gradual lift of price controls is correct. He told our correspondent Menahem Friedman that the control over other items will be lifted in May as well.

The Histadrut secretary is also pleased with the relative low rise of the index. At the same time, he criticizes the government for raising the cost of public transportation. He told our correspondent Alex Talmor that the government should also not have lifted the control over various items because, as it turned out, their price rose considerably.

The manufacturers believe that the lull in prices should be used to deal with other important problems, such as the balance of payments. The director of the Manufacturers Association, Arnon Tiberg, pointed out that there has been a serious recession in exports in the last few months.

Tehiya Convention Opens; Arab Resettlement Urged

*TA140551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 14 Apr 86*

[Text] The Tehiya Party Convention opened last night in Jerusalem. Tehiya Party Chairman Knesset Member Yuval Ne'eman told the convention that in any peace negotiations, Tehiya's position is that 0.5 million Arabs living in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip should be resettled outside of the Land of Israel. Ne'eman said this was a humanitarian solution to the refugee problem and should not be construed as being racist.

Present at last night's opening was President Hayim Herzog. Today the convention is to move to Qiryat Arba', outside Hebron. As a protest, Peace Now supporters are planning a rally of Arabs and Jews in the Park Hotel in Hebron to coincide with the convention's move. Jewish settlers in the area have distributed leaflets in the town calling on local residents not to join in with the rally. The leaflets say that Peace Now supporters are coming to destroy the Arab-Jewish coexistence in Hebron.

In the opening speech to the convention last night, President Herzog called on the Tehiya Movement to place itself at the forefront of the battle against racism and hatred. President Herzog said racism and hatred were likely to destroy the purity of the struggle for the Greater Land of Israel. The Land of Israel, Herzog said, has first of all to be a moral land based on the love of one's fellow Jew and the love of the stranger as oneself.

Rabin Bans Peace Now March

*TA130540 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 13 Apr 86*

[Text] The Tehiya Movement opens its convention tonight in Jerusalem. President Hayim Herzog, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, and Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir will attend the opening. More than 600 party delegates will attend the convention. The movement is expected to discuss organizational issues. On Monday the Tehiya convention continues in Hebron.

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has banned the Peace Now Movement from holding a march to Hebron at the same time Tehiya plans one. Rabin was concerned about outbreaks of violence. Peace Now plans to hold a rally of Arabs and Jews in the Park Hotel in Hebron parallel to the Tehiya convention.

Settlers Attempt To Prevent Rally

*TA141840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 14 Apr 86*

[Text] This afternoon there was a Peace Now protest rally in the Hebron Park Hotel. The participants, who included Palestinian figures from the territories, called on the prime minister to recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

Peace Now members found it difficult to reach Hebron because of roadblocks set up by settlers, and the intervention of the administration was required.

Altogether six buses arrived and several Palestinian figures, including the dismissed mayor of Hebron, Mustafa al-Natshah, and the editor of the *AL-FAJR* paper, Hanna Sanyurah.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in English at 1800 GMT on 14 April adds the following: "Also in Hebron, students demonstrated at the Polytechnic High School. They barricaded roads, and threw stones and bottles at Israeli vehicles. The Army forced its way into the building. There were barricades in the classrooms, and Molotov cocktails on the roof. Seventy students were arrested. The Polytechnic is expected to remain closed tomorrow by military order."]

Convention Ends; Resolutions Adopted

*TA160648 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 16 Apr 86*

[Text] The Tehiya Party Convention ended early this morning with political, economic, and social resolutions, and after the reelection of Yuval Ne'eman as party chairman. Our correspon-

dent Amnon Nadav reports that one of the resolutions that was adopted states that within any peace agreement, Israel will demand that the problem of refugees inside Eretz Yisrael be solved in Arab countries. The Tehiya Convention also strongly condemned the prime minister's declaration that Israel recognizes the existence of a Palestinian nation. It also called on the government not to settle Caada Camp refugees in the Gaza Strip while Egypt continues to violate clauses in the peace agreement.

'Inbari Commentary On Cooperation in Territories

TA111230 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew

11 Apr 86 pp 8, 9

[Commentary by Pinhas 'Inbari: "The Story Begins at the Beginning"]

[Text] There is a difference between the plans Israel has consolidated for the economic development of the territories this time and previous such plans. The political implications of the plan are also more far-reaching. First, there is the scope: \$500 million, a sum that surpasses anything that had previously been planned for the territories. This scope indicates that this time we are no longer talking about another school here, or another irrigation system there, but about the establishment of a real economic infrastructure.

Three types of plans have been made: industrial projects aimed at supplying sources of employment in the territories themselves; the development of an infrastructure of public services such as hospitals and schools; and urban projects involving a plan for the development of municipal services, such as water and sewage systems.

The catch is in industry. This is the first time that one can notice serious thought as regards the industrialization of the territories. Since industry there is still at an embryonic stage, it will be labor-intensive, the type of industry with which Israel, too, took its first steps in that realm. The United Nations Development Program [UNDP] will probably conduct a comprehensive study on the industrial needs in the territories, and the various possibilities that exist.

Even before the 1977 political turnaround, the Military Government had given thought to the importance of developing the territories, but at that time Israel exercised very close coordination with Jordan, resulting in the development of these areas being subjugated to Jordan's interests. This is the primary reason for the emphasis, even at that time, on the development of services rather than industry. Jordan objected to the industrialization of the West Bank and thus perpetuated its pre-6-Day War policy of preferring to develop the East Bank so as to make it the more dominant bank of the Jordan River.

The municipal councils in the territories served as the link between Israel and Jordan, and every municipal development project was given equal Israeli and Jordanian aid. It could be said that Israel and Jordan maintained a type of cooperative in the territories through the municipalities and the development plans.

This condominium broke up after the 1976 municipal elections

that brought to the fore the nationalist lists of leftists which, contrary to the old mayors who were close to Israel and Jordan alike, were hated by both Jerusalem and Amman (and also, as shown subsequently, by 'Arafat's PLO).

Thus the Israeli-Jordanian version of "the development of the territories" was swept away, and a new reality was established in which Jordan and the PLO joined together in the "Joint Committee" in Amman to fight against the Palestinian left, which countered by organizing "The National Guidance Committee". Israel was left out of the picture. Since Jordan was the dominant factor in the Jordanian-PLO partnership, no real plans were devised to industrialize and advance the situation in the territories.

Now we are at the stage in which everything is mixed up: The old formula of Israeli-Jordanian cooperation has been shattered, as has the framework built on the debris of the Israeli-Jordanian cooperation. To a large degree, everything is starting all over again.

The question is whether Israel can revive the old formula of cooperation with Jordan, or if it will free itself of the paranoid "war against the PLO" and seek cooperation with the Palestinian organization. The answer to this is largely connected to the nature of the plans Israel has in mind. If it seriously intends to build up "industrial parks," set up an industrial development fund, and establish a real "chamber of commerce" (the existing one is a sad joke,) then it will most likely not enjoy the cooperation of Jordan. On the other hand, the PLO will definitely extend a helping hand to Israel, because the industrialization of the territories is very much its own interest, I believe for obvious reasons that need not be explained. If so, after the Israeli-Jordanian cooperation, which was followed by Jordanian-PLO cooperation, the ground has been prepared for Israeli-PLO cooperation. Yet this subject is linked to domestic developments in Israel and depends on the extent to which the Israelis are capable of rationally analyzing the PLO.

In effect, indirect Israeli-PLO cooperation has already begun to take shape in the form of the international aid organizations which, according to the Israeli plan, will play first violin not only in financing the development programs, but also in actually carrying them out.

An examination of these organizations might reveal rather surprising policy lines that go well beyond the simple policy of development.

Until recently the most important such organization was the American Near East Relief Agency [ANERA]. Since the United States supported a Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, ANERA took part in the Joint Committee's development programs; it did not matter if Israel did not like the idea much — ANERA just did not give a damn. ANERA's refusal to coordinate its activities with Israel was the grounds for many clarification talks between Israel and the United States, which resulted in nothing: The Americans supported ANERA, and Israel could hardly do anything about it.

ANERA has since changed its policy and now works in close

coordination with Israel, but this is not the most important development. ANERA's glory is waning, and according to the new development plan, the most important organization in the territories will be UNDP. While ANERA is a U.S. organization, UNDP is a UN organization which actually comes to replace UNRWA, not ANERA. This has a double and far-reaching implication: UNDP is closely coordinated with the PLO; Director Bradford Morse admitted this openly during his visit to Israel approximately 3 months ago. ANERA served as a kind of matchmaker between Israel and the PLO. It recently sent inhabitants of the territories to Torino, Italy to take courses in electricity. The Israeli officials told the participants, who were wary: Do not worry, the PLO has approved the trip!!

Furthermore, medical courses conducted by the UN organization in Israel are also approved by the PLO! If this were not the case, it is doubtful that local physicians would have been prepared to study in Israeli hospitals.

Yet these are not the only important points. Bradford Morse added at his news conference in Israel the all-important key phrase: We are not dealing with the Palestinians as refugees but as a nation. This is precisely the formula the PLO wants to add to Resolution 242 so that the Palestinians will be regarded as a nation. UNDP therefore operates on the assumption that UN Resolution 242 has already been amended. And since the main source of funding is the United States, with the director of the organization, Bradford Morse, being a U.S. diplomat, one can assume that this is the trend U.S. policy will follow in dealing with the Palestinian problem.

However, the Americans will not only support indirect Israeli-PLO cooperation through UNDP, but will also back Israel-Jordanian cooperation through a new organization, which is taking its first steps in the territories and which specializes in cooperatives. This organization is the ACDI [Agricultural Cooperative Development International]. The cooperative system is highly developed in Jordan and likewise in the territories. Jordan has organized its loyalists, particularly in the villages, into cooperative unions that market agricultural produce. ACDI activist can be expected to make frequent shuttles between Jerusalem and Amman.

Although many organizations are involved, one should be aware that they are all financed by the United States through the State Department's AID program.

Another matter about which people have been talking in somewhat hushed voices is "the improvement of the refugees' living conditions," otherwise known as another attempt to solve the refugee problem. At the moment Israel's ideas are not being looked upon too favorably by the international organizations, but as the emphasis shifts from the predicament of the refugees to the definition of the Palestinians as a nation, the zealous desire to freeze the refugees' dire living conditions in the camps will diminish. UNRWA, that stalwart preserver of those conditions, has already been weakened and even now is unable to prevent some modest developments, from materializing. These include the sewage plan for Al-Duhayshah and the water supply plans for other camps, not to mention the large-scale rehabilitation program for Gaza. The recent agreement to the plan that calls

for the demolition of the deserted structures of the large refugee camp near Jericho is symbolic of the direction that will be followed.

Since Israel's policy has been to free itself of the day-to-day management of affairs in the territories, it will not be tasked with the details of planning and implementation. The file Shmu'el Goren, coordinator of government activities in the territories, took to the United States provides only general outlines, nothing specific. Israel will only want to be made a partner in coordinating the various plans, mainly in order to prevent any damage to its economy.

At the same time, one must remember that for the moment these are only plans. It will take a great deal of perseverance, adherence to the goal, and sincerity to convert them into a new reality in the territories.

AL-QUDS Editorial

TA111552 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 10 Apr 86 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "Not a New Discovery"]

[Text] In his speech at the opening session of the Fourth Labor Party Convention, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said that we recognize the Palestinian people, and at the same time called on Jordan to enter negotiations with Israel at any level.

The Israeli prime minister acknowledges that the Palestinians are a people; this is nothing new. The existence of the Palestinian people is not a new discovery that requires a reward. Moreover, the issue is not related to the name by which the Palestinians are called. More important are the rights of the Palestinian people as determined by the United Nations in 1974. These comprise the right of return, the right to self-determination, and the right to establish an independent Palestinian state.

The Palestinian people reside on both the soil of their homeland and in the diaspora, and basically the issue is the concept of their legitimate national rights. If the Israeli prime minister is really intent on achieving a comprehensive, durable, and just peace, then he should address the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, and should turn to negotiate with the leadership of the Palestinian people represented by the PLO.

The entire world has come to realize that it is due to the unequivocal U.S.-Israeli refusal to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination that all peace efforts have come to a dead end.

The Israeli prime minister is undoubtedly aware that talk about the transfer of authority and implementation of self-rule is basically inconsistent with the aspirations of the Palestinian people, who desire fulfillment of the right to self-determination and liberation from occupation.

We believe that statements and talk about new initiatives and ideas will not help bring the sides in the conflict to the negotiating table. Whoever is bent on achieving real peace should talk about and recognize the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian

people, chief of which is the right to self-determination.

'Terrorists' Houses in Nabulus Area Demolished

TA151636 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT

15 Apr 86

[Text] The security forces this afternoon tore down the houses of three residents of the village of Burqa near Nabulus. The three admitted to having stabbed a tour guide in the center of Sabas-tiyah in October 1985. The guide sustained medium wounds, and suffered from cuts in his back and neck. Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor reports that one of the terrorists escaped to Jordan after the stabbing incident, infiltrated into our territory later, and was caught by the security forces.

OAU Head Condemns U.S. Raid Against Libya
AB151746 Paris AFP in French 1722 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Nairobi, 15 Apr (AFP) — OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou today deplored "the American raid against the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi."

Speaking at a brief press conference, he added that the OAU "totally disapproves of the American raid," whatever the pretext. "There are other ways than through arms to settle disputes," he further said.

"The United States, a permanent member of the UN Security Council, has the responsibility, more than anyone else, to safeguard world peace," he concluded.

Mr Oumarou was on a stopover in Nairobi today on his way from Mauritius where he had taken part in the first conference of OAU ministers of culture.

He will go to Yaounde tomorrow morning for a meeting of the UN Economic Commission for Africa being held in preparation for the UN special session on the economic situation of Africa due in New York City late in May.

Hopes for Peaceful Solution

EA152043 Nairobi KNA in English 1650 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Nairobi, 15 April: The secretary general of the OAU, Mr Ide Oumarou, has stated that his organisation would like to see the ongoing conflict between America and Libya solved by peaceful rather than military means. Mr Oumarou emphasised that there are international rules of resolving conflicts between nations which America, particularly being a member of the UN Security Council, was aware of. The secretary general was speaking at a press conference in Nairobi this evening where he has stopped over for 1 day from Mauritius where he was been attending a meeting of African ministers of culture.

Reacting to reports that American warplanes have attacked installations in Libya, the OAU boss said he would not like to see Libya turned into a theatre of conflict in Africa where problems were solved by "law of the jungle". He said no arrangements have as yet been made for African countries to call a summit to discuss the conflict between Washington and Tripoli.

Earlier, on arrival at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Mr Oumarou observed that America, being a powerful member of the United Nations Organisation, should protect smaller nations like Libya which, he noted, was a member of the OAU.

OAU Condemns U.S. 'Wanton Aggression'

EA151837 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The OAU today strongly condemned the latest American air strikes against military installations in Tripoli and Benghazi and called on all peace-loving countries to urge the Reagan administration to refrain from any other contemplated acts of

aggression against Libya. The OAU in a press release said in ordering a massive air strike to bomb alleged military barracks and installations in Tripoli and Benghazi, causing material damage, loss of innocent lives, the Reagan administration has once again proved its arrogance and disregard for international law, the Charter of the UN which is the symbol of world peace, stability and unity of mankind. The OAU strongly condemned this latest American raid into Libya and reaffirmed its total solidarity with the people of Libya and called on all peace-loving forces to urge the present administration to desist from any such wanton acts of aggression.

African Nations To Ask for 10-Year Debt Moratorium
AB142200 Paris AFP in French 1119 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Yaounde, 13 Apr (AFP) — Africa "acknowledges its debt, but asks the international community for a 10-year moratorium" in order to enable it to "revive its economies" the ECA [United Nations Economic Commission for Africa] executive secretary, Prof Adebayo Adedeji, said in an interview granted the Cameroonian daily *CAMEROON TRIBUNE* on Saturday in Yaounde.

According to Mr Adebayo Adedeji, African countries currently spend an average of 30 percent of their revenues to pay their external debt, which in 1985 was evaluated at \$170 million. Even if this debt is less than that of Latin America, it can still alarm the continent, the ECA executive secretary pointed out.

The debt servicing of African countries amounted to \$4 billion in 1982 and will increase to \$23 billion between 1986 and 1990, which will be "far from their capacities," Professor Adebayo continued. He added, "I personally think that the international community has an interest in aiding African countries."

Speaking of the desire of the countries of the continent to implement the "OAU priority program for the continent's economic revival," which was outlined during the 21st summit of the organization (last July in Addis Ababa), Mr Adebayo Adedeji stated that there is "a link between the desire of the international community to help African countries and the capacity of these debtors to revive their economies."

"We think," Mr Adebayo continues, "that the UN will favorably tackle this issue during its extraordinary session to be held from 27 to 31 May in New York."

The "alarming" economic degradation of the continent, generally attributed to the drought and to the desert encroachment, also stems from a hostile external environment, the executive secretary also said that "one should naturally also cite the political responsibility of African governments."

Considering this situation, he recalled, after sounding the alarm in 1970, the ECA called together the heads of state and government in 1980 in the Nigerian capital where they put together what is today called the "Lagos Plan of Action." "One of the objectives of this plan," the executive secretary said, "is to change the economic structures inherited from colonization through the

limitation of imports of products of all kinds," in order for African economies to avoid "being completely stifled."

The continent's experts, who are currently meeting in Yaounde in order to prepare for the 12th ECA ministerial conference (from 17 to 21 April in the Cameroonian capital) think that an African monetary system would largely contribute to this change, by bringing about a solution to the many existing national currencies which all depend on foreign ones, Mr Adebayo recalled.

"An African currency would be ideal, he said, but we prefer a compensatory system. Therefore [words indistinct] in West Africa and Central Africa (the ECOWAS and the Economic Community of Central African States), whereas a third one is being studied in southern Africa.

"The aim is to overcome the obstacles impeding the convertibility of the currencies of these subregion," Mr Adebayo explained. He also added that the project of the African monetary system, which has been planned since 1970 and which should open to "kique monetary fund like in Europe," is underway. It is on the agenda of the ECA session and (?might well) be sent to the conference of African finance ministers to convene at the end of June in Libreville.

"Africans," the executive secretary concluded, "must first count on their own resources." The African countries which appeal to the IMF when confronted with serious problems of payment, can but yield to its conditions (that Mr Adebayo terms as "harsh"), "cut their imports and their budgets, devalue the national currency, and transform their economic structures."

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Receives Another Call From Al-Qadhdhafi

*LD151912 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] Algeria, which yesterday in a statement issued by the Foreign Affairs Ministry condemned all aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyyah, follows very closely the development of the situation in this region of the Mediterranean.

President Chadli Bendjedid this afternoon received a telephone call from Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi. A first telephone conversation took place yesterday evening between the two heads of state.

FLN Calls for Emergency Arab Summit

*LD161237 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 16 Apr 86*

[Text] The FLN Central Committee Political Bureau this morning held an emergency meeting under the chairmanship of Chadli Bendjedid FLN secretary general and president of the Republic, to discuss the developments in the region in the light of the U.S. aggression on the fraternal Libyan people and to evaluate the dangerous dimensions of this aggressive action. In view of the gravity of the situation, Algeria calls for the holding of an extraordinary Arab summit conference urgently to discuss consequences of this aggression and to adopt the proper joint measures.

U.S. Attack Termed Return to Law of Jungle

*LD152301 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The savage aggression carried out by the U.S. naval and air forces against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah was not a surprise to anyone. For some time, the United States has worked for the launching of a crazy campaign and has mobilized its information apparatuses in order to prepare particularly U.S. and European public opinion, for carrying out this blatant aggression. Why particularly the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah; why did the United States choose this particular time, and what are all the aims behind this aggression? A number of questions present themselves, and they do not need a lot of attention to be answered.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah is an Arab state to which the U.S. view of this region and its standpoint toward the Arabs in general, completely applies in the framework of the policy the U.S. Administration has persistently adopted toward the Arabs. During recent years, and since Reagan has assumed the post of U.S. President, we have lived through successive situations, the least of which can be said about them is that they dripped with hatred for the Arab peoples, despite the U.S. interests in this arena. This time, however, matters have exceeded all calculations and have

reached their height. What a shame that the United States declares war and mobilizes its fleets and Air Force to strike against a state which is smaller in number and power, and which is situated thousands of kilometers from it. What logic or law are we living? What principles and values are left to humanity? A sovereign state is faced with an overt aggression, in front of those who claim to uphold human rights and abide by the international laws which forbid aggression. If the issue here concerns the international community as a whole, it concerns particularly the situations in the Arab arena and what they have become, and the U.S. conviction that this vast world, with all its huge material potentialities, has become paralyzed and is unable to represent any threat to it. It is this conviction which has driven the United States to this blatant aggression, after it had prepared the ground and adopted the policy of bringing the Arab nation to its knees, and defeat the Arab man and remove his will of steadfastness and confrontation.

O brothers, this is a precedent which is undoubtedly dangerous not only for the Arab region alone, but at the international level, because the aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah is considered an obvious declaration of the logic of force and the return of mankind to the ages of the law of the jungle. The responsibility thus, is not only the responsibility of Libya and the Arab world, but that of the whole international community which has been concerned through its struggles and sacrifices, with the consecration of the law and human principles, to avert the dangers of the wars, oppression and exploitation. Here the United States opens a dangerous road at the time when the voices of truth on all the continents are calling for the need to complete the freedom of the peoples, and are requesting compensation for the past tragedies of colonialism in order to serve these oppressed peoples. What is left, and what to do? The answer is difficult, and the anger of bottled-up emotions is increasing. Shall we get the answer from Beirut, and from the expulsion of the Palestinians, from the Iraq-Iran war? Shall we get the answer from Latin America, and South Africa? Perhaps we satisfy ourselves with the eloquence and strength of the condemnatory Arab statements. [passage indistinct]

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives USSR Envoy, Gorbachev Message

LD161505 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1459 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Apr (JANA) — At noon today the brother leader of the revolution received the Soviet ambassador to the Jamahiriyyah, who conveyed to him a written message from the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, containing the Soviet posture vis-a-vis the U.S. abortive barbaric aggression against the Jamahiriyyah.

Reports Issued on 'New' U.S. Attacks on Tripoli

F-111's En Route From UK

LD161009 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0953 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Apr (JANA) — It was learned a short while ago that a number of F-111 aircraft have taken off from the U.S.

military bases in Britain toward the Jamahiriyah.

These aircraft will be arriving now or, very shortly in the Jamahiriyah.

This is to stress that the aggression against the Jamahiriyah is a joint U.S.-NATO-British aggression.

Attacks Made Via Tunisian Territory

LD161529 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1512 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Apr (JANA) — A spokesman for the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has stated the following:

The United States, in its aggression against Libya, uses Tunisian territory and airspace. Crossings and the assault approach against us are being made via Tunisian territory and airspace.

Two Planes Reportedly Downed

LD152016 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2002 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] We have just received the following news:

Since 2100 today U.S. aircraft have continued their bombing of residential and civilian quarters in the city of Tripoli.

Our air defense forces clashed with them and shot down two aircraft.

The U.S. aerial bombing is still continuing and our air defense forces are still confronting the attacking aircraft.

Two More Planes Said Downed

LD152244 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Brother viewers, since 2100 today U.S. aircraft have continued their bombing of civilian and residential quarters of Tripoli. Our air defense forces engaged them.

We have just received the following:

Our air defenses continue their confrontation of the raiding U.S. aircraft. Two aircraft were shot down, in addition to the two previous aircraft which were shot down. Therefore a total of four aircraft have been shot down.

Damascus on Resumed Attacks

JN152027 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2020 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli — U.S. warplanes tonight resumed barbaric raids on a number of facilities and installations in the Libyan capital. The sounds of bombardment and Libyan air defenses are heard all over the city. It is believed that the current bombardment is

aimed at the Libyan air base which is about 20 miles away from Tripoli, in addition to some Libyan coastal installations.

Darkness is overwhelming the city as a result of a blackout and extinguished lights. Moreover, the Libyan air defenses and Libyan Armed Forces are putting up fierce resistance against the raiding planes in order to prevent them from achieving their aims.

New U.S. Attack Fails

LD161500 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1433 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Brothers, we have just received the following:

The U.S. enemy extended the sphere of his failed barbaric attack by this morning bombing residential areas, schools and hospitals in the towns of (Tarhunah), (Al-Allus) and Tripoli. The attack was also aimed at the broadcasting headquarters.

These hostile aircraft failed to hit their targets, dropping their bombs far away from these targets.

Our air defenses downed four fighter-bomber aircraft, and the remaining raiding aircraft fled.

Forward, the armed struggle continues.

TANJUG Reporter Notes New Firing

LD160944 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0043 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Apr 16 (TANJUG) — TANJUG correspondent in Tripoli Dejan Lukic reports:

Anti-aircraft artillery fire again burst out over Tripoli at 01:32 a.m. local time today and rumble of explosions was heard to the west of the Libyan capital.

The anti-aircraft artillery fire was of short duration.

At the moment, it is hard to be more specific.

It is not clear what might be the targets after last night's three waves of bombings of targets both east and west of Tripoli.

The atmosphere in Tripoli is one of nervous strain after several air alerts and much destruction. Every shot might be a sign of further tensions or cause for heightened apprehension.

U.S. Said To Admit Losing 'Another' F-111, F-14

LD161126 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1047 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, 16 Apr (JANA) — The American enemy has admitted the loss of another strategic F-111 aircraft and that its two pilots are still missing.

The American enemy has also admitted the loss of an F-14 aircraft.

U.S. Officials Cited on Losses*LD161128 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1045 GMT 16 Apr 86*

[Text] Washington, 16 Apr (JANA) — American officials have stated that only 9 of the 18 planes that took off from American bases in Britain have returned. The planes were strategic F-111 bombers.

U.S. Said 'Surprised' by Air Defenses' Resistance*LD151818 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] The U.S. Administration's War Minister, Caspar Weinberger, admitted that the U.S. Air Force was surprised by the fierce resistance by the Libyan Arab air defenses. Weinberger said that this was first time since the Vietnam war the U.S. Administration carried out such a raid.

So, the will of defiance and resistance of the Libyan Arab people was confirmed by the U.S. Administration's war minister. Therefore, the enemy and the friend, those near and those far away, admit that this force — defiance, faith and revolution — will be victorious (? because) of its leader, Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi.

Call Issued for Downed Pilots To Be 'Captured'*LD152250 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2232 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] To the masses of the people's congresses, to the masses of our armed people, to the revolutionary force of the city of Tripoli and its suburbs, we call on you to hunt down the American pilots whose aircraft have been destroyed and to capture them, look for them until you capture them.

Pilots Said Hiding Uniforms*LD161306 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1250 GMT 16 Apr 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Apr (JANA) — U.S. pilots whose planes have been downed are hiding their military uniforms in an attempt to escape. They fear the citizens who have been chasing them with police dogs in order to kill them in accordance with the principle of reciprocal treatment, as happened when the U.S. invaders killed the crew of a Libyan boat which was struck last March off the Gulf of Sidra.

Fighting Reported in Tripoli Between Factions*JN161321 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1300 GMT 16 Apr 86*

[Text] Gunshots were heard in several parts of the Libyan capital, Tripoli, today. Reporters who were on their way to where Colonel al-Qadhafi was scheduled to hold a news conference said they saw battles taking place apparently between conflicting Libyan factions.

Other reporters in a hotel overlooking the sea said they saw a

gunboat open fire from the capital's port. In the meantime, anti-aircraft gunfire and artillery shelling, as well as light weapons, were heard intermittently. However, the situation was calm against after about 30 minutes and the reporters managed to return to the cars which will carry them to the Bab al-'Aziziyah barracks, Col al-Qadhafi's headquarters.

The U.S. NBC television correspondent said that the exchange of fire was particularly concentrated in the Al-'Aziziyah area, which could mean that a power struggle is underway in Libya.

BBC Reports Headquarters Gunfire*LD161257 London BBC Domestic Service in English 1236 GMT 16 Apr 86*

[Telephone interview with BBC Tripoli correspondent Phil Jones, from the "World at One" program presented by Robin Day]

[Text][Day] Now we go back to the Libyan capital, Tripoli where, as you heard from David Willet on this program few moments ago, there has been an outbreak of shooting and heavy arms fire around the barracks where Colonel al-Qadhafi is said to be. There is speculation, but only speculation that there may have been a coup against Col al-Qadhafi. Our special correspondent Phil Jones was in the thick of it. Phil Jones, tell us about it:

[Jones] We were invited along to a press conference at the barracks for the international press corps to see the colonel. As we drew up slowly by the barracks wall, there was an outbreak of firing. Soldiers ran out of the barracks, seemingly to me to be looking over their shoulders. The firing seemed to be across the bus, over the top of the bus, or maybe inside the barracks. It's really quite honestly impossible to say exactly where it was coming from.

There was also the crack of a couple of mortars. They've also obviously been brought into play. We were driven at high speed through the thick of all this and then driven away again at high speed. The whole town seemed to be in a panic. There were armed gunmen or armed patrols on each street corner waving us through. There was a sound of horns, of squealing tires as hordes of people panicked, probably just trying to get out of the way.

[Day] Where are you?

[Jones] We were in a bus being taken to the barracks and threw ourselves on the floor of that bus when the firing broke out.

[Day] Where are you now?

[Jones] We are now back in the (Al-Odiziah) hotel. We were driven back here directly and herded off the bus, and, of course, the first place we made for was a telephone to tell you about it.

[Day] Is there any sign of tanks or helicopters?

[Jones] Not one at all. But right outside my front window here there is an offshore patrol boat, an armed patrol boat, which has been pulled from its station about 200 yards down the road at the docks and is now moored with its guns facing into town.

[Day] Is there any sign of American involvement, either in terms of people or aircraft?

[Jones] No, I don't think so. All we've seen here are local people. They're carrying AK rifles, Kalashnikov rifles. There's no sign of any American involvement as far as I can see.

[Day] What of any Libyans you've had a chance to speak to? What do they think is going on?

[Jones] I'm afraid I haven't had a chance to speak to anyone. The ride was a high-speed one right back here through the thick of the panicking traffic. We've just arrived back.

[Day] And having had a chance to speak to other journalists — being the best substitutes for Libyans — what do you think they think is going on?

[Jones] Well, that's what we'd like to know. It is a coup organized just a couple of days after the American air raid, organized by the Americans, or is this just a purely internal affair? These are the questions yet to be answered.

[Day] And we look forward to hearing your answers when you've got them.

Phil Jones, thank you [for] reporting from the thick of the shooting and the chaos which has broken out in the Libyan capital, Tripoli, this morning. This happened as jouranlists were being taken to the barracks where Col Al-Qadhafi had his headquarters. Well, you heard the report from Phil Jones, and the atmosphere in Tripoli in the part where he is extremely tense.

Source Denies BBC Report

LD161521 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1455 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Apr (JANA) — An information source has denied the report carried by London radio in its news bulletin this afternoon to the effect that its correspondent in Tripoli heard gunfire when he approached the Bab al-Aziziyah barracks, and that there was a rebellion.

The information source has described this as lies devoid of any truth.

The source said that at the time when these journalists were outside the hotel where they resided, near that area, our air defenses were confronting a U.S. reconnaissance aircraft.

While categorically denying this we invite all journalists, including this correspondent himself, further, we invite all of Tripoli to visit this area, in order to report the truth and to ensure press integrity which the BBC correspondent has failed to uphold.

Likewise, we invite the ambassadors and members of the diplomatic corps in Tripoli to visit this area, the Bab al-Aziziyah barracks, and any other area, inside or outside Tripoli, in order to ascertain the truth and refute false allegations that have no relation to the truth, the fact being that in the Jamahiriya there are an armed people who violently confront the cowardly and

failing U.S. aggressors.

Further on Headquarter's Gunfire

BK161333 London BBC World Service in English
1300 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Shooting has broken out at the headquarters of the Libyan leader, Colonel Qadhafi, in Tripoli a day after the United States bombing raids on Tripoli and Benghazi. Correspondents, who were being taken to the Libyan leader's first news briefing on the attack, ran into fire from automatic weapons as they approached the 'Aziziyah barracks which had been one of the targets of the American attacks. The two buses carrying the correspondents swerved through the shooting and drove back to the hotels. They saw many armed people on the streets. The correspondents said shooting appeared to be coming from both inside and outside the barracks and soldiers guarding it were seen diving into underground shelters. A BBC correspondent, who was caught up in the shooting, says he believes there was also mortar fire near the barracks and when the correspondents returned to their hotels they saw a patrol boat with its missiles and anti-aircraft guns pointing over the city. Our correspondent says it is not clear what was taking place, but it appeared to be a purely internal affair with no sign of any involvement of the United States forces. Our correspondent says gunfire had broken out during the night in the area of the barracks. And at the time, Libyan air defenses were again in action, firing from various parts of Tripoli. The United States Defense Department has denied Libyan reports that American planes carried out more attacks.

EFE Reports Further

PA161334 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1248 GMT 16 Apr 86

[By Vidal Coy]

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Apr (EFE) — There was shooting with small arms today at 0205 local time (1205 GMT) near the Bab al 'Aziziyah fortress in Tripoli, the usual residence of Libyan leader Mu'ammar Qadhafi.

A group of foreign journalists "were taken out" of the Al Kabir Hotel this afternoon, shortly before 1400, and were put into two buses, without any information from the Libyan Information Ministry regarding their destination.

After crossing the city heading toward the Bab al-Aziziyah neighborhood, which was one of the most affected by the U.S. bombing early Tuesday morning, this special correspondent heard firing with small arms and mortars, when passing by the corner of Al-Qadhafi's fortress-residence.

Instead of stopping, the bus transporting the group of journalists passed in front of the fortress' main entrance and door, while the shooting continued, and the guards posted over the main wall fired back in a direction that EFE's special correspondent was not able to determine, and the bus continued to move as it returned to the hotel.

"During the ride, from the bus the group of journalists saw many members of the revolutionary committees dressed in civilian clothes and armed, as well as members of the people's militias dressed in olive green uniforms, who ran toward the Libyan leader's residence and posted themselves at the intersections to direct the traffic."

During the 10-minute ride back to the hotel, the reporters saw many Libyan civilians coming out of their houses frightened by the sounds of the shooting.

SR-71 Codenamed 'Blackbird' Violates Air Space

LD161259 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1248 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Brothers in challenge. Brothers in steadfastness. We have just received the following report:

At 1400 today [1200 GMT] an American SR-71 aircraft — codenamed Blackbird — violated Libyan Arab airspace off the Libyan shores. It was engaged by our air defenses and prevented from realizing its aims.

U.S. Congressmen Cited on 'Solidarity' With Libya

LD161748 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Two U.S. Congressmen contacted the Arab People's Congress Bureau in Paris. They are John (?Dingell), Democrat from Detroit; and Nick (Name indistinct), Democrat from Virginia, and expressed their wish to visit the Jamahiriya to express their solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and to see the brutal work committed by the Reagan administration.

U.S. Expected To Launch Propaganda Campaign

LD161504 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1430 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Let the Arab masses, the peoples of the world and its revolutionary and progressive forces know that the Americans and their Western allies intend to escalate their attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. They have begun by spreading tendentious propaganda and groundless fabrications.

They have embarked on paving the way for this attack of theirs by trying to cast doubt on the truth of the reports made by neutral newsmen. The Americans have in fact denied several irrefutable truths, presenting instead empty fabrications.

These fabrications have been echoed by some Western radio stations, primarily the tendentious English [as heard] radios. We warn of the consequences of any fresh escalation of the U.S.-Atlanticist air attacks.

Lebanese Radio Reports Al-Qadhafi Seen on TV

NC160506 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Al-Qadhafi last night appeared on Libyan television in the company of the Soviet ambassador. There was no sound and the segment lasted no longer than 15 seconds. Al-Qadhafi was seen wearing a turban that covered his ears and a large part of his forehead. Several times he closed his eyes and turned his head backwards. He also showed signs of fatigue.

Reportage on Commentaries in Wake of U.S. Air Raids

'Revolution Leadership' Statement

LD161337 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1255 GMT 16 Apr 86

["Statement from the Revolution Leadership" — JANA headline. — Monitored Libyan media have not previously been observed to use the term "Revolution Leadership" (qiyadat al-thawrah). The term is apparently new as far as official titles of collective bodies whose duties include issuing statements in the Jamahiriya are concerned.]

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Apr (JANA) — It has become evident that while they are bravely facing the aggression, the Libyan Arab people are facing a 10th crusade by NATO, starting with the United States through Europe to the Zionist enemy, which Libya has fought and exposed to aggression because of its pan-Arab stances. This makes the NATO crusade offensive against it an offensive against the entire Arab nation, and affirms a historic fact, namely that Libya's borders do not start at Ras Agadir and end at Um Msa'id, but extend from the ocean to the gulf by virtue of the pan-Arab objectives which are epitomized by the Libyan Arab people who are bravely fighting for them today as they did in the past in more than just one place.

1. The revolution leadership [qiyadat al-thawrah] wishes with courage and respect, to show the masses of the Arab and Islamic nation that this aggression was an unjust and unjustified aggression.

2. Taking part in this aggression is NATO, led by the United States and the Zionist enemy, and the aggression is being carried out for crusading racist fanatic motives directed against Islam, the East and the Arab nation.

3. The Jamahiriya is today a victim of the pan-Arab cause, for which it is fighting, headed by the Palestine cause, Arab unity, the liberation of the Arab masses and the realization of the cultural revival of the Arab nation.

4. It should be clear that these raids, which start from Britain and U.S. aircraft carriers have failed to accomplish any of their objectives. The Jamahiriya has not succumbed or surrendered. It will not abandon its revolutionary principles and its alignment with the Arab masses, and will not retract from its pan-Arab commitment to the liberation of Palestine from the river to the sea, and from the north to the south, nor will it abandon the cause of Arab unity, the cause of unifying the Arabs in one state. It will not abandon its support for the cause of freedom throughout the

world.

5. The socialist community, led by the Soviet Union, should shoulder its international responsibilities in an actual war being waged by NATO against a small neutral people.

6. The Arab states have begun issuing statements. We would like to reaffirm that the United States is not fought with statements but by material measures, including: cutting off oil to the United States and those supporting it; a comprehensive economic boycott of the United States and those standing with it; and the withdrawal of Arab credits from U.S. banks so that Arab efforts for resisting the aggression can be diverted to direct fighting against the United States. Reagan has described these statements as being empty words made by Arabs to Al-Qadhdahfi.

7. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya welcomes the summit conference being proposed by the Arabs. However, summit meetings alone are not important; what is important is what these meetings issue in terms of measures and material and practical stances that can halt U.S. arrogance and haughtiness and bring it back to its senses, and which impose respect for the Arabs as a great nation. A summit conference should be a conference of practical resolutions so that the confrontation will be a pan-Arab one, from the ocean to the gulf.

8. The Arab masses should shoulder their pan-Arab responsibilities and directly involve themselves in the battle. They should not be prevented from exercising their right to defend their values, existence and future, because the battle concerns their destiny and future. The Islamic masses, which number 1 billion Muslims, should arouse the zeal of resistance among themselves to fight on Libya's side against the crusade of the United States, the West and Israel, who are conducting a war against the East in order to punish an Islamic revolution which is working for the rebirth of the Islam of martyrdom and the Islam of Jihad, and rejects submission to the United States, that by its aggression against Libya does not want Islam to rise or the East to discover the sources of its self-power. For these reasons the Libyan Arab people find themselves a victim of the crusade invasion. The Islamic masses should not want but should conduct themselves according to their feelings; no power can prevent them from shouldering their responsibilities.

'Answer Assault With Assault'

*LD151750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] Libyan Foreign Minister Kamil Hasan Mansur, who was in Tehran to take part in the tripartite meeting of the Iranian, Libyan, and Syrian foreign ministers, held a press and radio-television conference before leaving Tehran for New Delhi with our country's foreign minister to attend the nonaligned conference. During the press and radio-television conference, the Libyan foreign minister said: I believe that this visit was successful. We reached some decisions on relations between nations and on international issues, which are reflected in a joint communique of the three countries.

On the United States' aggression against Libya, he said: We

believe that this aggression was not, in fact, against the Libyan nation alone. Rather, it can be considered as an act of criminal aggression against Third World nations. In our opinion, the United States has been planning this aggression for a long time. But the world's nations could not believe that the United States could have reached such a state of barbarism as to launch such an assault against a small nation. It is obvious that we shall not remain calm in the face of U.S. aggression and we are not going to surrender, nor shall we change our stance on the struggle against the United States. We will stand against the United States even if we are to be totally destroyed.

Continuing his press conference, the Libyan foreign minister said: We warn the world that it should not allow the U.S. gang to destroy the gains of global civilization. The United States attacked non-military areas and schools with the approval of the Western powers. Iran, Syria, and Libya are aware of their responsibilities in the world and we are going to answer assault with assault and we shall force the enemy to retreat.

He added: In fact, the assault against the Libyan Jamahiriya is a link in the chain of aggression of U.S. imperialism against progressive and militant countries. We believe that these assaults are not directed against the Libyan nation alone: It is considered as an assault against all nations of the world. This assault had such precursors as the United States' attacks on Nicaragua, Grenada, and other countries. The Libyan example is only one instance of such aggressive policies and this assault was in fact, directed against the entire Arab and Islamic nation and the peace-loving countries of the world. It is, therefore, necessary to stand against it.

While stressing that we shall employ all our means and possibilities against this aggression, he said: When we say all means and possibilities, we have military means in mind as well. If it is proved that a country has cooperated with the United States in this aggression, our stance against that country will be the same as our stance against the United States.

Retaliation Termed 'Self-Defense'

*LD151305 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English
1248 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] A top Libyan diplomat in London today warned that Britain's support for the United States would make it a target for revenge attacks. "We are going to face the American imperialists anywhere and we are going to attack their bases anywhere. We are going to fight. It's self defence," Mr Salam Msalem [spelling as received] told ITN [Independent Television Network].

"Any country supporting the American aggression will be a target for everything," said Mr Msalem, who looks after Libyan interest in Britain.

The diplomat, who works from the Saudi Arabian Embassy in London, said Britain's involvement would "have a great impact, both militarily and politically, in the future".

Vienna Peoples's Bureau Statement

*AU151723 Vienna Domestic Service in German
1720 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Round-Up of Austrian and international reactions to the U.S. air raid on Libya, prepared by Austrian radio reporter Harry Sichrowski]

[Excerpts] In a statement, the Libyan People's Bureau in Vienna — that is the name of the Libyan diplomatic mission — called Reagan a neo-Hitler and ugly American who spreads war and aggression throughout the world.

Self-defense is now Libya's right and duty, the statement continues. It makes no mention of counterstrikes outside Libya.

Determination Expressed for Revenge

*LD151845 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] What has the leader of international terrorism reaped from his barbaric aggression against the Arab Libyan people? What has he reaped except shame and disgrace, defeat and curses?

The free and valiant sons of Libya have unflinchingly confronted the U.S. invaders' aircraft that had infiltrated like bats to strike at Libyan achievements in civilization and kill its children, women and old people.

The free sons of Libya have courageously confronted the barbaric aggressors and made them drink from the same cup. And, at this hour, the free sons of Libya are preparing to annihilate any new U.S. aggression.

It is time now for the silly terrorist Reagan to realize that the military aircraft he sends to kill the children of Libya cannot return to their bases in safety as if they would be returning from a promenade in the air. They will be destroyed and smashed; no pilot will return to his family except in a coffin.

The Arab Libyan people are determined to take revenge and to slaughter any pilot who violates its territorial integrity. Libya will not apply the conventions of war regarding such a pilot because those pilots who obey the orders of the administration of terrorist Reagan are in fact committing acts that fall within the framework of international terrorism, which the United States and its leader are considered to be a part of. Let the U.S. pilots know that their President, the mad terrorist, is sending them to the slaughter, to a dark fate — to their deaths. Either these pilots rebel against their silly and errant administration or they can expect death, a slaughter, if they carry out any aggression. No pity will be shown toward he who seeks to kill our children, our women — our people; no pity will be shown toward he who aims to destroy our civilization-related achievements; no pity will be shown toward he who seeks to humiliate us and infringe on our dignity.

U.S. To Be 'Confronted'

*LD152104 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 1740 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is not strange that a terrorist state such as America, should launch a treacherous aggression on a people [words indistinct]. But what is strange is that the pirates seek justification for their action in international law and install themselves as protectors of international law while they themselves deprive the world of living under the umbrella of a respectful international law. It is not strange to see a terrorist state such as America using its aircraft to bomb civilians, but the strange thing is that America is a super power behaving according to the logic of coward pirates, bombing civilians, killing scores of civilians, while claiming that it is anxious not to harm civilians. It is not strange to see a terrorist stage such as America creating pretexts for launching the aggression, but the strange thing is for America to claim that its aggression is self-defense.

No one in this world is disputing the United States' right to sovereignty over the U.S. territories. But, the entire world does not recognize any U.S. sovereignty over any part of land or water outside U.S. territory and water. Had the United States confined its itself to its own boundaries and abandoned the dreams and illusions of being great, and abandoned its attempts to impose its domination over others, the world would not have been, from time to time, subjected to the dangers of war and destruction.

Why does the United States contest the sovereignty of we Arabs, over our own territories? Are not the confrontation and struggle against the United States due to the attempts by the United States to undermine our sovereignty and make us kneel? Therefore, who is defending himself? Is it the coward U.S. [word indistinct] who attacks others, or is it us who do not want more than our sovereignty over our own land, no more than the liberation of our occupied land and the cleansing of Palestine or the Zionist base?

Some European states, including Britain, should have — while in actual fact resembling a person sitting on a powder keg and a box of dynamite as a result of the presence of U.S. military bases on their territories — played the role of an advisor, at least, offering good counsel to the United States so that the Washington administration may lessen its madness and not get involved in a war whose consequences these states cannot escape. But these European states, including Britain, colluded in the dark. The statements made by their officials before the aggression (?indicated) that a plan for aggression was prepared and that coordination with regard to the implementation of this plan was (?completed) [words indistinct] but its allies are partners to its aggression. This openly and clearly proves that the entire crusading West (?has) concealed grudges, and aims to destroy the Arabs in the service of Zionism and the aims of imperialism.

Britain is the closest ally of the United States and the most Western state involved in the collusion with the Reagan administration against the Jamahiriyyah. (?Proof of this) lies in the admissions made by the Americans who said that their aircraft had taken off from the U.S. military bases in Britain with the

knowledge of the British Government. Statements made by the English officials — Thatcher, Howe, (?Parsons) — said so.

Megalomania and dreams about the vital [word indistinct] were the cause for the outbreak of World War II. The United States today is inflicted with megalomania and the vital [word indistinct] more and more seriously than those madmen who sparked off WWII. If the world is concerned about its own safety, peace, and existence, then it has to embark on a precautionary measure that leads to its salvation, before it is too late, from the new madmen in the United States. The United States, which thinks that it is above the United Nations and which violates international law daily, has no place in the United Nations. The rightful and most suitable place for the U.S. Administration officials is a mental hospital and not the lobbies of the United Nations. The United Nations constantly complains of the United States and its Zionist foster child, and the racists in South Africa. The United States works for dominating the United Nations and spreading its influence over it in an attempt to safeguard Zionism in Palestine, racism in South Africa, and fascism in the countries the United States considers as being its vital (?space). The United Nations complains of and condemns those who violate international law, the pirates who destroy world peace.

The Washington administration imagines that it is in a position of strength that cannot be conquered, and imagines that by way of brute force, the force of aggression and terrorism, — it can put an end to the bastion of pan-Arabism, the fortress of international struggle for freedom. But all this is in vain! Today we are more confident than ever before that the United States' might is conquerable. Today, we are more confident than ever before that we are equally capable of standing proudly against the U.S. treacherous might and of utterly defeating it. We are confronting the United States. We are backed by a great history and a great and immortal civilization. We are surrounded by a nation which knows full well why the United States carries out an aggression against us. This nation realizes that the United States wants to impose surrender on us, the same as it has imposed it on some others, and that the United States wants to make us its own slaves. But we have decided to stand, challenge, and fight in defense of our nation, history, and civilization in confronting a state which lacks history and civilization.

The cowardly and treacherous aggression which led to the killing of scores of Libyan Arab civilians does not aim at the Jamahiriya alone but the whole of the Arabs, from the gulf to the ocean. Concentration on the Jamahiriya is because the Jamahiriya is the fortress which destroys the plans of imperialism and the dreams of Zionism. We, while calling on the masses of our nation to immediately enter the war against the United States, call on these masses to take the initiative of attack before the United States attacks them. The United States has kindled a fire which it cannot extinguish. It had launched a treacherous attack and it appears that it is deluding itself by believing that the matter is over. But we say that the United States which has paid the price for its aggression in terms of aircraft and pilots, will pay the balance which we and the Arab nation are demanding.

The cowardly U.S. pirates, the bitter enemies of our Arab nation, allege that they have no evil intentions towards the Arabs. But who is killing the Arabs, and who is waging a war of annihilation

on the Arab nation? Who is trying to dictate the Arab nation to surrender and kneel? Is it not the United States and its foster child Zionism?

Our valiant people and our strong fighters will not allow the United States to even go on imagining that it has realized some of the aims of its aggression. As for the Arab nation, it will inevitably get angry. This wrath and anger will inevitably destroy everything that is American on our land, person or otherwise. If the United States boasts about its long arm, we have proved that we too have a long arm. We did not stop at the destruction of the raiding U.S. aircraft; we shelled on the other side of the Mediterranean and have proved that we do not threaten only for local consumption. We threaten while convinced and strong.

If the United States imagines that assassination may put an end to the cause of its annoyance, anxiety, and fear for its interests, bases, and policies in the region, then it should assassinate the Arab people in the Jamahiriya and all the Arab masses, and the United States is incapable of doing just that. Is not the Reagan administration mad when it imagines that its absurd trivialities can affect the firmness of our valiant people and fighters, and the historic immortal bond between the masses and its historic leadership — the maker of the Great Fatih and the leader of pan-Arabism? Die as a result of your anger, O cowardly U.S. pirates. Die at our hands as we are lying in wait for you. You have kindled the war and gotten involved in its peril. From today, taste what your own hands have provided you with, and what wrong has been done to you by your own madmen. If you know the Articles of international law, including Article 51, then this Article, O cowardly pirates, is the legal reference on which we depend in our case against you, and not the other way around. The entire international law is our legal reference in our case against you.

Paris: Ceasefire Sought Through Belgian Intermediary
LD151632 Paris Domestic Service in French
 1600 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] On the American-Libyan conflict: According to Belgian Minister of External Relations Leo Tindemans, Libya is reported to have asked for an end to the hostilities. Belgian Ambassador to Tripoli Roland Burny has just been asked by the Libyan authorities to transmit to the Americans a ceasefire request. The Belgian ambassador, it must be pointed out, has represented U.S. interests in Libya since 1981 following the breaking off of diplomatic relations between Tripoli and Washington. The ambassador was summoned by Libyan protocol shortly after the American raid. This has just been pointed out by Belgian Foreign Minister Tindemans.

Al-Qadhdhafi Interview Given Prior to U.S. Strike
AU160846 Rome ANSA in English 0844 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, April 15 — There is "absolutely no reason" in "logical and political" terms for the Reagan administration to attack Libya, Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said in an interview with Italian television broadcast Tuesday evening.

The interview was granted to leading journalist Enzo Biagi who flew to Tripoli Monday morning and met the Libyan leader at 1330 GMT, before the U.S. incursion Monday night against Tripoli and Benghazi.

"For the logical and political part," Al-Qadhdhafi told Biagi, there is "absolutely no reason" for a U.S. attack on the North African state.

According to Al-Qadhdhafi, Libya supports the "just cause" of the Palestinians, but has nothing to do with terrorism, even if Reagan, whom he described as "a madman", believes the contrary.

"Libya and America do not agree", Al-Qadhdhafi admitted, but this was no reason for the U.S. to attack Libya.

But if there should be an attack, "by the principle of mutual treatment, we shall have to strike at the bases from which the attacks started", he warned.

"We like the Italian, Spanish and Greek peoples", he said, "they are friendly peoples."

Al-Qadhdhafi also made it clear that there are no terrorist training bases in Libya as the Reagan administration has consistently alleged, adding that he would be prepared to let an international commission into the country to check out his denial — "but, on one condition: that America declared before the world that it is a terrorist state and has carried out official terrorism against another state".

In other points, he challenged the U.S. produce [as received] the evidence it claims it has showing that Libya was behind the recent bomb attacks against a TWA flight between Rome and Athens and a discotheque in West Berlin frequented by U.S. servicemen.

"We challenge the Americans to produce their proofs", the Libyan leader said.

On Reagan he said he is "a madman, and I cannot negotiate with madmen." According to Al-Qadhdhafi, the U.S. President should be "sent to a psychiatrist who would certainly find he is missing something".

Describing the Palestinians as "victims", Al-Qadhdhafi said: "I am at the Jews' side if they are oppressed, but I am against the invaders who have occupied Palestine".

In a series of brief comments which Italian television said its transcription reproduced faithfully, the Libyan leader added: "The U.S. Sixth Fleet threatening Libya (is) the tenth crusade since there are no real and true reasons for conflict (between Libya and the U.S.). "There are religious, ethnic and ideological reasons.... "The world must understand that we will not renounce the Palestinian cause.

"We will not renounce the Palestinian cause even if we should be attacked from Mars or other planets, rather than America.

"This is a cause, a vital cause....

"America has no right to interfere in this region (of the world)..."

Al-Qadhdhafi also made an apparent reference to an attack on a U.S. military base in West Germany last August in which two died and eleven were injured. Responsibility for the attack was claimed jointly by West German and French urban guerillas.

"Why, in this case, did America not attack Germany?" Al-Qadhdhafi wondered. "...So many Americans were killed. Libya is not responsible for this wave of hate against America".

Tripoli TV Shows Debris of 'Shot Down' Aircraft

*LD160035 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2244 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] Our air defense shot down and destroyed a U.S. aircraft. As you can see brother citizens, here are the scattered pieces of the U.S. aircraft that was shot down today by our air defense, which played an effective and heroic role in confronting the barbaric aggression carried out by the leader of international terrorism against the people of the Jamahiriya, which is standing by and supporting freedom. The tide of freedom is growing stronger because of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution which strongly supports those who struggle for freedom. Here are the remains of a U.S. aircraft that was shot down by our air defenses on our land. By shooting down these aircraft we stress our defiance and our ability to express defiance, and we stress our firm stand against the unjust imperialist forces. [Video shows pieces of an aircraft with numbers (1)Cy04 (2 numbers indistinct) 8241 (alternatively, letters are in Cyrillic script): TSSU04 (2 numbers indistinct) 8241 displayed.. Also visible are English words, "TESTING" and "RACK"]

Brothers, we will fight and struggle and we will not fear death. We are afraid of nothing. We are a people who decided to die and to challenge for preserving the dignity of Arabism, the honor of Arabism, and for living on our soil in prosperity and security. We do not accept being under the control of anybody and we do not accept anybody provoking us. We have decided to die for dignity, Arabism and for protecting Arabism. We will challenge more and we will fight even with our fighernails. We will fight the aggressors anywhere.

Lebanese Radio Interviews Information Secretary

*NC151722 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Telephone interview with Libyan Information Secretary Muhammad al-Fayturi, speaking from Tripoli, by Voice of Lebanon correspondent Nabil Brakis on 15 April — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Brakis] What is your excellency's comment on the American raids on the Libyan Jamahiriya?

[Al-Fayturi] They started at approximately 0200 this morning, Jamahiriya time. During these joint U.S.-British raids, [F-]111 bombers took off from their bases in Britain, and F-14 planes

took off from their bases on the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean. They raided Tripoli and Benghazi. In Tripoli, they bombarded and shelled densely populated areas, such as apartment buildings and children's playgrounds in Ibn 'Ashur Street. They also bombed the French, Iranian, and Swiss Embassies in Tripoli. As a result, hundreds of civilians, mostly foreign nationals, were injured, and dozens of others, also mostly foreigners living in Libya, including 1- and 2-year-old children, were killed. The U.S. Air Force also raided the city of Benghazi, and bombarded houses inhabited by Libyan citizens and foreign nationals, thus causing loss of life.

[Brakis] How many raids were carried out on Libya today?

[Al-Fayturi] In fact, the raids were continual from 0200 this morning until after 1000. The streets of Tripoli were indiscriminately bombed. The U.S. F-111's dropped hundreds of bombs on innocent citizens in the streets of Tripoli [words indistinct] the Libyan Arab air defense forces. Our air defense forces managed to shoot down more than 20 U.S. F-111 bombers and F-14 fighters.

[Brakis] News agencies reported this morning that Al-'Aziziyah barracks had been hit, that members of Colonel al-Qadhafi's family had been wounded, and that Colonel al-Qadhafi himself had had a narrow escape. How true are these reports?

[Al-Fayturi] It is true that U.S. bombers did bomb the building which houses the leader's family. The leader's sons have been injured. As for the leader, he is still around [mawjud]. He received the Soviet ambassador in Tripoli today. He also received telephone calls from several Arab leaders, including President Hafiz al-Asad, YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, and President Chadli Bendjedid. All these leaders told him of the support and love of their people and pledged to place their armies at the disposal of the national cause and the national war with America.

[Brakis] According to reports by some foreign news agencies, some Soviet experts were injured in the raids. Is this true?

[Al-Fayturi] On this matter, namely the presence of Soviet experts, I would like to say that the Soviets are friends. This means that ... [Al-Fayturi changes thought] It is true that some foreigners are employed in professional capacities in Libya and this makes them possible targets for the treacherous bullets of the Americans. But I can neither confirm or deny such reports.

BBC Interviews Foreign Affairs Spokesman

MB151605 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 15 Apr 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] As you are probably aware, President Reagan of the United States has carried out his threat to attack Libya in retaliation for what he claims are acts of international terrorism by Libya. In the early hours of this morning, over 30 American aircraft, including F-111 strike planes based in Britain and support fighters from the aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean, attacked targets in Libya, including Colonel al-Qadhafi's

headquarters in Tripoli, military airfields, and what were called by the Americans terrorist training facilities. Inevitably there have been civilian casualties. A number of African governments including Nigeria have condemned the raid. The OAU has described it as proof of America's arrogance and disregard for international law. On the line to Tripoli, Julian Marshall asked Ali al-Houderi, Libya's foreign affairs spokesman, what his reaction was to the raid.

[Begin recording] [Al-Houderi] Well, it is barbaric. It is just barbaric. The bombing and random bombing, random killing, it is just unjustified, and, I think, it is directed against civilian targets and it never happened except probably during the Second World War where cities become targets. I think it is just barbaric.

[Marshall] Was the attack completely unexpected?

[Al-Houderi] Well, I think we were not, at least, expecting to see cities hit by F-111 and other sophisticated weapons used by the United States. It is ... [changes thought] We always expect that the United States might attack us but, at least, if they choose to attack, they could probably look for military targets, not civilian targets.

[Marshall] But according to the Americans, the targets were specifically military and strategic targets.

[Al-Houderi] I think you could check with your reporters in Tripoli and he [as heard] will tell you what targets were hit; and with this kind of magnitude, it is kind of insane to see a country like the United States which is supposed to maintain peace and security, engaged in this kind of war, in this kind of action. It is disgusting, and I think it should be condemned by all countries of the world and I think Reagan will get a lesson. Also, I want to ask ... [changes thought] We were shocked and surprised to see a country like the United Kingdom give all the support, military and political support, for the United States which just makes it even worse.

[Marshall] When you talk in terms of Reagan getting a lesson, what do you have in mind?

[Al-Houderi] It is a war and we will fight back and we will defend our country with everything we have got and also with the support of Arab people, Islamic countries, and all decent people around the world, and I think this war is not going to make Reagan have a rest as long as he lives. [end recording]

Reportage on Solidarity, Support Messages

Gandhi Cables Al-Qadhafi

LD151435 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1155 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Apr (JANA) — Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian premier and current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, has sent a cable to the brother leader of the revolution following the American abortive [as received] barbaric attack against the Jamahiriyah.

Gandhi has affirmed to the brother leader of the revolution the Republic of India's support and solidarity with the Jamahiriyah at this critical moment.

He has said: In my capacity as the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement I announce my support and solidarity with the people of the Jamahiriyah.

Rajiv Gandhi has said in his cable to the brother leader: Following the American abortive, barbaric aggression against the Jamahiriyah I issued the following statement today.

India, together with all countries of the Nonaligned Movement, have been deeply shocked and all of them strongly condemn the American air raid against some towns of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Rajiv Gandhi in his statement added: The American aggression against Tripoli cannot be justified and it along with other raids against Libyan towns must be denounced by all members of the Nonaligned Movement.

YAR Envoy on Call for Arab Summit

LD151504 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1357 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Apr (JANA) — The North Yemen ambassador informed a member of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, when they met today, that President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih will broadcast a statement in which he will call for an urgent Arab summit to discuss the aggression against the Jamahiriyah, which was not just aimed at the Libyan people but against the whole Arab nation.

The ambassador also informed the committee member that President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih asked him to inform brothers in the Jamahiriyah that he will place all Yemen's capabilities under Jamahiriyah's disposal.

Morocco's King Hassan Sends Cable

*LD160139 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 15 Apr 86*

["Text" of cable sent by King Hassan II to Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi]

[Text] God be praised, and prayers for the Prophet and his family and followers.

From Hassan II, king of Morocco, to His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of 1 September Revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Tripoli.

Dear brother, with amazement equivalent only to our stupefaction, we learned about the air raids whose targets were the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi. The whole Moroccan people joins us in expressing sincere condolences to you and to the Libyan people. We all pray to God to have mercy for the victims, your citizens, of the bombs. We pray to God to put an end to the prevailing atmosphere of foolishness, and to make reason and wisdom

prevail, which are essential for achieving [word indistinct] among people and all mankind.

Using the blind means of sabotage, whatever their level or degree, was never the means toward a suitable solution for the problems that might face us. On the contrary, this only leads to violence and return violence that equals it in randomness.

The conflict today between the fraternal Jamahiriyah and the United States greatly exceeds the situation existing in the relations between the two confronting countries. [sentence as heard]

The aggression against civilian targets whose victims are only the unarmed innocents can never be justified. Therefore, they should be condemned by everybody. The international community, with the Arab nation at its forefront, is concerned about these aggressions.

Expressing our and the Moroccan people's complete solidarity, we ask you dear brother to be sure of our most sincere feelings of appreciation.

Sudan's Defense Minister's Message

LD151627 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Apr (JANA) — Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Mohamed, Sudanese minister of defense sent a message to Brigadier Abu Bakr Jabir Yunis, general commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces stressing that the entire territory of Sudan will be a strategic base for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Maj Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah Mohamed affirmed in a press statement this morning that the recent hostile maneuvers by the United States in the Gulf of Sidra were directed at more objectives than were announced. This was confirmed by the barbaric attack which took place this morning against the Jamahiriyah.

He also pointed out that the whole world is called upon today to honorably and honestly stand up and say no to the aggression. The Arab nation must determine its position with dignity or take refuge in the swamp of subservency and submission.

Sudanese TMC Leader Telephones

*NC160555 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 16 Apr 86*

[Text] General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, head of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, telephoned the brother leader last night to reiterate the fraternal Sudanese people's support for the Libyan Arab people's confrontation of U.S. aggression. He placed all of Sudan's potential at the disposal of the Jamahiriyah in confronting the barbaric and fascist U.S. aggression.

The Sudanese Transitional Military Council and Cabinet held an emergency session last night to discuss this barbaric and fascist U.S. attack on the Libyan Arab people.

Meanwhile, mammoth demonstrations were staged in Khartoum and other Sudanese cities. The demonstrators condemned the U.S. imperialists' acts. Leaders of political parties and popular organizations expressed Sudan's support for their brothers in Libya, and condemned the bestial and fascist U.S. attack on Libya.

Ethiopia's Mengistu Sends Cable

*NC160610 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 16 Apr 86*

[Text of cable sent to Libya's Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi by Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam — date not given]

[Text] Dear brother and friend: I am deeply concerned that the Reagan government has for the second time carried out a blatant and unjustified attack on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The people and government of Socialist Ethiopia voice their strong condemnation of this barbaric aggression by the U.S. Government, which killed innocent people and caused damage to civilian installations.

I would like to reiterate the irrevocable support of the Ethiopian people and Government for your legitimate struggle in defense of the sovereignty and sanctity of your land. We appreciate the bravery demonstrated by the tremendous unity of the Libyan people in confronting the evil attack carried out by U.S. imperialism.

Dear brother and friend, please accept my high esteem and respect.

[Signed] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the Ethiopian Armed Forces.

Chad's Oueddei Sends Message

*NC160643 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 16 Apr 86*

[Text] Goukouni Oueddei, head of Chad's Transitional Government of National Unity and supreme chairman of the Chadian revolution, has denounced and condemned the brutal U.S. attack on the Jamahiriya. This came in a cable, which reads as follows:

To the Muslim revolutionary brother, Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, leader of the great 1 September Revolution: We find ourselves in a critical time as a result of the plots hatched by the world's imperialist forces, led by terrorist Reagan. These forces have arrogantly unveiled their repressive and aggressive policy against the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and pure soil of the Jamahiriya. This represents blatant defiance of the nation's control over its national soil.

May I take this crucial opportunity to express great praise for the heroic stand taken by the Libyan people, the people of valiant 'Umar al-Mukhtar, who are acting with deep faith, determination, and pride to confront the greatest imperialist force in the world and to abort and torpedo its schemes and its vile, vicious

plots.

It is not strange that the U.S. Air Force would unjustifiably carry out criminal and treacherous attacks, under the cover of darkness, on defenseless civilians. Accordingly, the revolutionary people of Chad, led by the Supreme Revolution Council and the Transitional Government of National Unity, reiterate their unending support for their fraternal brothers in Libya. The Chadian people will stand in the same trench with the Libyans in replying to this ugly and evil attack. The Chadian people place all of their moral and human resources at the disposal of your national leaders, to confront the U.S. arrogance and might. Death and destruction to the United States, the people's enemy! [Word indistinct] revolution will continue until final victory!

[Signed] Your comrade in struggle, Goukouni Oueddei

Mauritanian Leader Cables

*AB161522 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
1430 GMT 16 Apr 86*

[Text] Colonel Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, has sent the following to his excellency Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, following the attack [words indistinct] on two Libyan towns. The message reads:

At a time when the brotherly Libyan people are facing an armed aggression, I want to express to you, on behalf of the Mauritanian people, the national leadership, and on my own behalf, our solidarity and our firm support. I also want to express my heartfelt condolences to the families of the victims.

[Signed] Colonel Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya.

Further Calls Issued To Respond to U.S. Air Strikes

Arabs Urged To 'Rise Up'

*LD160516 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 0222 GMT 16 Apr 86*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Who is it that bombs peaceful homes and demolishes them with civilians inside. Who is killing women and children? Who does such a thing other than a wretched coward? Who is using fragmentation bombs against civilians and sheds blood without justification other than a wretch and coward? Who uses aircraft against civilians, killing children of various ages other than the wretched and the cowardly? The one who is committing this and the premeditated murder of women and children and civilians. Is he worthy of being treated mercifully? Is an American citizen, whether he is a civilian or military person, who deserves to remain alive one single moment when you, the Arab compatriot in all the regions of the homeland can reach him?

Arabs everywhere; Officers and men in Arab armies; Arab masses. The blood of civilians is being spilled at the hands of the U.S. invaders. The children are being slaughtered at the hands

of the American aggressors and pirates. The homes of civilians are being demolished by the bombs of U.S. planes. Where is Arab pride? Where is Arab wrath? Where are the proud Arab men? Arabs, rise up. Men of Arabism, rise up. Women of Arabism, rise up. Young men and old men of Arabism, rise up and kill the American civilians and military wherever you find them. You must not feel sorry for them. Throw their bodies in the desert and in the sea. These savages and barbarians who spill blood and bomb civilian houses deserve as punishment to be dragged into the streets in every spot in the Arab homeland they are to be found.

The ferocious battle continues. The tyrant America has carried out another raid this evening on civilian populated areas. It bombed civilians with its planes. Your proud Libyan Arab compatriots, the missile men, the eagles of the skies and the knights of the air defense are engaged in the battle of defending life on earth, the battle of defending the children and women and to stop the American pirates from killing more civilians. The defense of this blessed Arab soil continues.

The knights of the air defense and the Armed Forces personnel this morning have destroyed 20 American planes. In the battle which is taking place at the moment, they shot down four of the raiding U.S. planes that have concentrated their bombs on populated civilian areas.

Let us stick together against the American savages and cowards, both civilians and military. They were the ones who began the aggression and the bloodshed. Arabs, kill them, slaughter them in the streets and highways. Storm their embassies, their consulates, their homes. Spill their blood because they spilled the blood of your children and your women, and they want to enslave your nation — rather, they are exterminating your nation.

Set mercy aside, Arabs. These American cowards are not worthy of mercy and pity. The murderers of innocent children are not worthy of pity. They have to pay the price. Kill them and kill them only after you kill their children in front of their own eyes. [sentence indistinct] Everything American is a legitimate target. It should be destroyed, torn up and demolished. Strike them. Destroy them [words indistinct] (? hunt them) in every house and street and in every town and village, and kill them without pity because they have oppressed and became tyrants; they shed the blood of unarmed civilians and they killed innocent children.

There are the U.S. naval fleets. Strike them, Arab eagles. The U.S. military bases are within sight — you should storm and destroy them. The Americans are to be found within easy reach of you. Strangle them. Cut up their bodies as punishment for their deeds against your women and children.

Armies Called Upon To Strike

LD161000 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0750 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Oh Arab armies. Oh soldiers and officers of the Arab armies. O men of arms and struggle in the Arab armies.

The U.S. aggressors have committed their foolishness and car-

ried out the treacherous and sinful aggression against the Jama-hiriyah. Now your time has come, O Arab armies; the battlefield is calling upon you and the battle is waiting for you. Now is the time of your bullets, weapons and warplanes. You have sweated yourselves to the bone while training; for what purpose did you train so very hard if it was not for this moment? You have acquired heavy and light weaponry; when will this weaponry become enflamed in your hands if it is not going to take place now, in the face of the U.S. aggressors?

Your armies' stores are full of bullets and ammunition; when will these bullets make the thrilling sounds of joy? And when will their hot embers fall upon the aggressors' heads if it is not going to take place now, upon the heads of U.S. idols and brutes?

O Arab armies; move, direct your weapons toward the chests of the tyrannical aggressors. O Tunisian and Moroccan Armies, rise up and attack. O Tunisia's and Morocco's Armies; O heroes of the Atlas [mountains]; O defenders of pan-Arabism and Islam. Rise up and pounce upon the aggressors.

The aggressors are in front of you, near you, and within your reach, so immediately direct your weapons toward the aggressors. The actions of oppressors always backfire on them.

Tripoli Airport Reportedly Reopens 16 April

LD161025 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1020 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Apr (JANA) — It has been learned that the civilian part of Tripoli International Airport was opened today for international air traffic following the removal of the traces of the American abortive, terrorist, barbarous attack.

ANSA: European Airlines Cancel Flights to Tripoli

AU160909 Rome ANSA in English 0905 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text](ANSA) April 15 — A Libyan airlines round trip flight to Rome and back was cancelled Tuesday afternoon following the decision of European airline companies to cancel all flights to the North African state. The Libyan airlines flight was due to arrive at Rome's Fiumicino Airport at 14:15 GMT and then take off again for a return flight to Tripoli one hour later. "We do not know when the flights will resume", was the only comment forthcoming from the airline's office in Rome.

SUDAN

Reportage on Reaction to U.S. Strike Against Libya

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

EA152100 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[“Statement” by Sudanese Foreign Ministry issued 15 April]

[Text] The Government of Sudan has continued to follow with

great concern the development of events between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States, particularly U.S. military preparations in the Mediterranean opposite the Libyan coast for military action against the Jamahiriya. We received with utmost concern international news agency reports of the U.S. military attacks at dawn today against military and civilian targets in Tripoli and Benghazi and along the Libyan coast, which have resulted in great loss of life among peaceful civilians.

It is regrettable that events have developed in such a manner that the safety and security of a small state like the Jamahiriya has been threatened by a large state like the United States on the pretext of fighting isolated incidents of terrorism, with regard to which there is insufficient evidence to link them to the Jamahiriya, and on such a basis to undertake a terrorist act backed by all its institutions and power and even announcing the act.

Based on its past positions of condemning recent acts of U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriya, the Government of Sudan stresses its condemnation of this brutal military action against the Jamahiriya as a dangerous threat to the whole region exposing international peace and security to the danger of confrontation and total war.

The Government of Sudan appeals to sister and friendly countries to rally behind the Jamahiriya with all their resources to enable it to ward off the aggression against its territory. The Government of Sudan for its part will provide every available assistance to enable the sister Jamahiriya to aid the victims of this aggression. The Government of Sudan calls on the United States to stop all military operations against the Jamahiriya and to respect international norms and conventions on solving disputes among states.

Meanwhile, acting Foreign Minister Dr Makki Madani has stressed that the ministry is keenly following the development of the situation and will take all necessary steps to communicate its position to both the Libyan and U.S. Governments.

Parties Condemn 'Aggression'

JN161505 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Apr (SUNA) — Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, Democratic Unionist Party leader; Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, secretary general of the Party; and a number of Political Bureau and Secretariat General members visited the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Khartoum yesterday. They expressed to Jum'ah al-Fazzani, secretary of the Libyan Bureau, their condemnation of the criminal U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriya and their solidarity with the fraternal Libyan people.

The National Islamic Front also condemned the treacherous aggression carried out by the United States against the Jamahiriya. The Front described the aggression as a blatant violation of norms and international charters and a kind of piracy and crime. In a statement issued today, the Front affirmed its support for the Libyan Government and people. It called for mobilizing the Arab and Islamic nation to confront schemes aimed against

its dignity, loftiness, and independence.

Party Urges Aid in Libya's Defense

LD151943 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1824 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum 15 Apr (JANA) — The Arab Socialist Nasirist Party in Sudan has opened the register for volunteers from among the Arab Sudanese citizens to fight alongside their brothers in the Jamahiriya in defense of the Jamahiriya and the dignity of the Arab nation. Recruitment is still continuing because of the huge numbers of Sudanese citizens enlisting.

The party has issued a communique in which it condemned the U.S. aggression and has urged the masses to strike against U.S. interests in Sudan and called upon them to encircle those interests.

Demonstrations Reported

JN160955 Khartoum SUNA in English 0940 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, Apr 16 (SUNA) — Sudanese political parties and trade unions will today stage a demonstration protesting the U.S. aggression on Libya.

Premier Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah will address the procession while all the Sudanese political factions and trade unions urged the mass to take part in the procession.

Meanwhile hundreds of Khartoum University students yesterday staged a demonstration to the American Embassy here denouncing the U.S. aggression on Libya.

The demonstrators demanded the closure of the U.S. Embassy and described it as an embassy of a terrorist state, which did not respect the independence and sovereignty of other countries.

They shouted anti-American slogans, condemned the U.S.-backed Arab countries and called on Arab leaders to take a decisive attitude in this regard.

Tight security measures were taken around the U.S. Embassy and the ambassador's house to confront any subversive acts by the demonstration.

Anti-U.S. Demonstrations Staged

JN161545 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1458 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Apr (SUNA) — The masses in Khartoum today staged clamorous demonstrations in which scores of thousands participated condemning the criminal U.S. aggression against Libya. The demonstrators set a U.S. flag on fire as they arrived at the Prime Ministry carrying Jum'ah al-Faznanin, secretary of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau, on their shoulders chanting anti-U.S. slogans.

The demonstrations began at 0900 today at the Martyrs' Square in Khartoum and marched through the streets expressing their resentment and anger with the United States and its allies and

expressing their solidarity with the Libyan people.

The demonstrators were led by leaders of the National Alliance and various political functionaries. In front of the Prime Ministry, the demonstrators were addressed by Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Dafallah and representatives of the Democratic Unionist Front, the National Congress, the National Islamic Front, lawyers, and the National Alliance.

The demonstrators headed toward the U.S. Embassy in Khartoum, which had taken strict security measures. The demonstrators shouted anti-U.S. slogans. Following a limited clash in which the demonstrators threw stones at the police, the police managed to disperse them and keep them away from the embassy. The police used tear gas. During the clashes, four people, including two policemen, were injured.

Sudanese workers have decided to stage labor rallies in various parts of the country next Sunday to protest the unjust U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriya.

The Executive Bureau of the Sudan Federation of Workers Trade Unions has decided to hold a meeting of workers at Martyrs Square in Khartoum at 1000 in the morning. Regional trade unions will fix the sites of their rallies. The Executive Bureau also decided to hand a memorandum to the prime minister demanding a positive position in support of the Libyan people. The Bureau also appealed to Sudanese workers to volunteer to fight beside the brothers of the Libyan Jamahiriya in defense of the Arab nation's honor and pride.

Al-Ummah Party 'Still Leading' in Elections

JN151631 Khartoum SUNA in English 1610 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum Apr 15 (SUNA) — Results of Sudanese multi-party elections showed the Al-Ummah National Party, which is led by Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, is still leading.

Al-Ummah Party had won up to now 73 seats, while its rival the Democratic Unionist Party won 55.

The Islamic National Front won today 3 constituencies to reach a toll of 24 seats.

Al-Tijani al-Tayyib Babakr, secretary of the Sudanese Communist Party Central Committee and editor in-chief of *AL-MAYDAN* newspaper (mouthpiece of the party), failed to win a seat in Omdurman constituencies against his rival Hasan Ahmad Abusabib from the Democratic Unionist Party.

Other minority groups including (Communist Party, Sudan National Party of Father Philip 'Abbas Ghaboush and Bija Congress) failed to win more seats.

Party Leader Cited on Coalition Government

NC131822 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1640 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Apr (MENA) — Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, leader of the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party,

today told MENA that his party supports the formation of a coalition government after the elections.

Al-Mirghani added that the proposed coalition will include the Al-Ummah Party. He said that the new government will seek national reconciliation and a firm basis for continued peace and stability in the country.

The Democratic Unionist Party, Al-Mirghani said, will concentrate its efforts in the new government on Islamic issues, reconciliation, and economic problems. The party, he added, will pay particular attention to economic development, infrastructure, and decentralization. It will also seek to remove any traces of the ousted regime from Sudanese society.

Commenting on his party's relations with Egypt, Al-Mirghani said that the party program defines relations with Egypt in terms of the everlasting ties based on the common struggle. He said that the inevitable interaction of the social and economic interests of the two Nile Valley nations makes their unity inevitable and naturally paves the way for further steps toward unity in the region. Al-Mirghani also noted that he will visit Cairo during the month of Ramadan.

Concerning the talks between the Democratic Unionist Party and the Libyan delegation currently visiting Sudan, Al-Mirghani said that he did not attend the meetings. He added that one of his party's foreign policy goals is the achievement of full-scale Arab unity.

SUNA Report on Wounded U.S. Diplomat

JN161044 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1027 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Apr (SUNA) — An unidentified person fired five shots from an unspecified weapon, at a U.S. Embassy employee in Khartoum named William Carlos in a Khartoum street at about 2200 last night while he was on his way home.

He was taken to the Khartoum hospital and handed over to the U.S. Embassy which sent him to an unknown destination for treatment. It is not known whether he died or is still alive.

None of the U.S. Embassy officials have commented on this incident despite SUNA attempts in this regard.

Security authorities have imposed stringent security measures on the U.S. Embassy and the U.S. ambassador's residence in Khartoum. A responsible police source said that investigations of the incident are underway. Observers say that this incident which took place yesterday evening, is the first reaction to the U.S. aggression against Libya.

It is to be recalled that the United States had previously mentioned that there are terrorists in Khartoum and had advised its citizens not to travel to Sudan.

Referring to the incident, U.S. Embassy sources in Khartoum said that the wounded U.S. employee was evacuated from Sudan for treatment but the sources did not say where he was taken.

Reported Stable; Moved to Jeddah*JN161523 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Apr 86*

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Apr (SUNA) — Medical examinations have shown that the condition of the telecommunications officer of the U.S. Embassy in Khartoum, who was hit in the head by five bullets, is stable. Reports said that the U.S. diplomat was taken to a Khartoum hospital and was then evacuated to Jeddah on a U.S. military plane.

Interior Minister 'Abbas Madani said that the police are continuing investigations to disclose the criminals.

In another development, the U.S. Embassy advised Americans to remain in their houses and not to leave them for their safety.

A private car intercepted the U.S. diplomat's car on Street No 1 in the south of Khartoum while he was going home from the embassy.

Martyrs of Islam Claim Attack*NC161534 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1525 GMT 16 Apr 86*

[Text] In a communication with the Voice of Lebanon, an organization calling itself the Martyrs of Islam [Shuhada' al-Islam] has claimed responsibility for the assassination in Khartoum yesterday of U.S. diplomat Robert John [name as heard]. Khartoum's international airport was closed as a result of this incident.

125 Prisoners To Be Released on Coup Anniversary*JN151623 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Apr (SUNA) — During its session under General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, the Transitional Military Council has agreed to release 125 prisoners from several prisons in the country on the occasion of the first anniversary of the popular uprising.

Al-Tayyib Sentenced to 5 Additional Years in Prison*JN151617 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Apr (SUNA) — The State Security Court trying 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib sentenced Al-Tayyib to 5 years in prison after convicting him under Article 7 of the law regarding the boycott of Israel.

Judge 'abd al-Rahman 'Abduh, State Security Court, chairman said the court noticed after reviewing the documents that no sentence was issued under Article 7 of the law. He pointed out that in accordance with Article 23 of the Criminal Law a separate sentence must be issued for each charge.

Shadu, The defense lawyer, opposed the verdict and said that in accordance with Article 231 of the Criminal Law the court cannot change or review a verdict after it has been issued. He added that nothing in the law allows the court to do so and that reviewing or changing the verdict must be done by the supreme

Court. The judge rejected the objection and said that Article 231 does not apply to this case.

The court in charge of the Falasha case sentenced the prisoner to 64 years in prison with a 24 million pound fine.

Radio SPLA Urges Government Forces To Evacuate Post
EA151702 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Major Francis (Jago), the commander of SPLA Forces in Pochala, has issued an appeal to the besieged government forces at Pochala Army Garrison in Upper Nile calling upon them either to join the ranks of SPLA-SPALM or to evacuate Pochala Garrison and proceed to any destination of their choice.

The following is the full text of the appeal:

Comrades in the struggle, Lieutenant Colonel Bashir Mansur, commander of Pochala base, Major Abdullah Ahmad Hasan:

It is the SPLA-SPLM's unshakeable conviction that the SPLA and the Sudanese armed Forces now fighting each other have one thing in common and that is to strive towards liberating the country's oppressed and exploited masses from the vicious grip of Khartoum generals and any subsequent minority clique regimes of Khartoum.

Secondly, since members of the SPLM-SPLA and the Sudanese Armed Forces are all Sudanese citizens, they all have the lofty interest of the country at heart. Therefore, it is only natural that these two warring factions should share the same aims and objectives with respect to the building of a new Sudan and work hand-in-hand for the realization of these objectives rather than spill one another's blood just for the sake of the Khartoum generals. The need for the SPLM-SPLA and the Sudanese Armed forces to undertake joint action in order to promote the aspirations of the broad masses of Sudan in their relentless struggle against the injustice of the ruling minority has been stressed on many occasions by Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, commander in chief of SPLA and chairman of SPLM Provisional executive committee.

Comrade-in-arms, since the need for such joint action assumes greater urgency each passing day due to the growing magnitude of the challenges facing the Sudanese people's just revolutionary struggle, I am hereby calling upon you, your officers, NCO's and men and well ahead of time to join the ranks of SPLM-SPLA in compliance with the SPLM-SPLA leaders revolutionary appeal of 3d and 7th March 1986. If you take this bold revolutionary initiative, you will have sided with the Sudanese masses in their war against the oppressors. If you decide not to join us then you should evacuate Pochala Base and town immediately.

The SPLM-SPLA will be ready to coordinate with you and facilitate your departure from Pochala to any other location of your choice. Should you instead opt to continue holding out at Pochala and persist in your futile resistance in defense and protection of the Khartoum generals, I shall be obliged to order my forces into a final assault against your positions. In this case

you will be entirely responsible for the consequences. Any further resistance on your part will be absolutely pointless and an invitation to further unnecessary bloodshed.

We know all about your expected reinforcements, and I hereby assure you that the forces under my command are effectively capable of blocking any reinforcements to Pochala base as SPLA Forces have already done elsewhere.

I hardly need to remind you that the destruction of the two reinforcements intended for Rumbek and Yirol in Bahr al-Ghazal had heralded the eventual capture of the two towns by the SPLA.

There is no reason to suppose that Pochala will be an exception. If government forces had paid heed to voice of logic and reason, they would certainly have avoided disaster and their disgraceful flight from Rumbek Town.

In making your decision, I have no doubt that you will give due weight and consideration to the interest of our country and the welfare of its people. I am also certain that you will do your utmost to avoid unnecessary bloodshed among our forces by taking the correct decision.

I am anticipating your positive response in 2 or 3 days time, after which I shall consider myself at liberty to undertake whatever measures I deem appropriate for effecting the directives of the SPLA High Command with regard to Pochala.

Signed Major Francis (JAGO), commander of the SPLA Forces in Pochala.

Tribal Chiefs Welcome SPLA-SPLM Mediation Efforts
EA141907 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Reports reaching Radio SPLA say that practical steps and measures have already been taken to implement an earlier call by the SPLM-SPLA leader, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, that tribes living in the areas between northern Bahr el-Ghazal, southern Kordofan and Bentiu, to discuss ways and means in resolving their disputes and their conflicts under the auspices of the SPLA-SPLM.

A three man SPLA delegation comprising regimental Sergeant-Major (Abeid Rahoma), Sergeant Gabriel (Ganyii) and Sergeant (Gatuot Chant) recently completed a highly successful visit to western Sudan. One of these results of their trips during which several contacts were made with leading figures and elders of the tribes in the area was that three prominent chiefs of the Mesriya people accompanied the SPLA delegation back to the movement general headquarters. The three chiefs Shaykh Ismael el-(Tabi), Shaykh Ali Muhammad and Shaykh Muhammad (Dolo) expressed their satisfaction with the initiative launched by the SPLA for the resolution of the disputes between the Mesriya people on the one hand and the Dinkas of Bahr el-Ghazal, Upper Nile and Nuer people of Bentiu.

The three Mesriya chiefs disclosed that they had made useful preliminary contacts with all the concerned parties in western Sudan with a view to convening the conference of reconciliation proposed by the SPLA. The chiefs requested that their congratulations for the recent SPLA success be conveyed to the SPLA-SPLM leader Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior and all members of the SPLA High Command. The SPLA's approach to the longstanding dispute between the different nationalities in the area is entirely different from the government's traditional view. And we feel very optimistic about it, Shaykh Ismael el-(Tabi) concluded.

ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia Calls for OAU Session To Support Libya

EAI51929 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Revolutionary Ethiopia has strongly condemned the bomb attacks on the cities of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahariyah by the U.S. Administration and has called for an immediate session of the OAU Council of Ministers to be summoned, so that the necessary support can be given to Libya. Revolutionary Ethiopia made the call in a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the war of aggression launched against the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahariyah yesterday by the Reagan administration, which is prompted by arrogance and despotism. The ministry stated that revolutionary Ethiopia had called on the OAU to stand alongside the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahariyah and it was seeking an emergency session of the Council of Ministers, so that the necessary support could be given. It called on the organization to cooperation with the UN in finding an urgent solution, to ensure (respect) for the country's national dignity and territorial integrity. The statement pointed out that the lack of restraint demonstrated by a country, which is a permanent member of the UN Security Council, in using force against another small state indicated that there is no guarantee for other small countries. The statement added that revolutionary Ethiopia strongly condemned the action.

The Foreign Ministry went on to call strongly for condemnation of the repeated provocations against the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahariyah by U.S. imperialism and demanded that the U.S. refrain from using military force against small, defenseless countries. The statement emphasized the solidarity which the people and Government of Ethiopia have with their friend, the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahariyah and their admiration for the decisive steps taken by the heroic people of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahariyah to resist the attack against their unity, revolution, and leadership.

The statement pointed to the loss of lives and property caused by the attack on Libyan cities by the U.S. Air Force and its aircraft carrier. It said that this shows that the Reagan administration will not stop short of repeating its arrogant attack. The statement pointed out that the illegal attack on the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahariyah by America, like the previous one, reveals its disregard for the ethics of relations between states. It said that America's tendency to use force on false pretexts should be condemned by the international community. The statement added that the permission granted by America's allies for it to use their military facilities should be severely condemned.

Voice of the Broad Masses Reports EPLF Battles

Two Vehicles Destroyed

EAI30503 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1300 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] An enemy vehicle in Barentu area and another in north-

eastern Sahel were destroyed by landmines laid by the military engineering unit of the EPLF. This brings the number of Dergue vehicles destroyed by landmines of our people's army during the last 4 months to 34.

Three Kalashnikovs Captured

EAI31903 Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Our invincible people's militia, which is the right hand of our heroic Eritrean People's Liberation Army attacked an enemy army unit stationed at (Aderakba) the day before yesterday. During this courageous and efficient attack four soldiers were killed and three Kalashnikovs were captured by our combatants.

Landmine Attack Casualties

EAI51043 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrean Tigrinya 0400 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Asmera-Mitsewa road — An enemy vehicle was destroyed near Dongolo on the Asmera-Mitsewa road by a landmine laid by the engineering corps of the People's Forces. Five Dergue soldiers were killed and 10 wounded when the Ural vehicle was blasted by the landmine on 9 April 1986.

KENYA

U.S. Attack on Libya 'Unnecessary, Dangerous'

EAI61124 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 16 Apr 86 p 1

[Lead article: "The Dangers of Gunboat Diplomacy"]

[Text] Gunboat diplomacy, and we are seriously reiterating what we said in this column on March 31, has become an outdated weapon in this modern world quite apart from still being a very dangerous one in terms of what else it can stir up...

President Ronald Reagan's rash decision to attack Libya, allegedly in a bid to punish the country's usually-erratic and fiery leader, Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, has already been rightly condemned in many world capitals. It is both unnecessary and very dangerous indeed.

Heralding the present hostilities, the United States last month staged its provocative military maneuvers in the Mediterranean, flouting Libya's territorial integrity in the process, but, surprisingly, wiser counsel soon prevailed on the Pentagon when it called off the exercise and withdrew its naval and other forces.

Hot on the heels of the temporary withdrawal, however, international terrorism, which Washington suspected of having been mooted and directed by Mr Al-Qadhafi, bombarded two places in Europe occasioning deaths and injuries in the unmitigated savagery.

The latest U.S.-Libyan confrontation, which has clearly been compounded by Washington's rashness, must not be allowed to plunge the world into a third world war -- which is exactly what

all the kingpins of international terrorism have been scheming for.

Relations between Libya and the United States of America have been worsening in the recent past and quite a few African and Arab countries, too, disapprove of Col Al-Qadhafi's politico-ideological extremity. It was in mid-September last year that Washington announced its intention to ban the import of Libyan oil products and urged its allies to do the same, but many of the latter largely vacillated.

One regrettable result of Libya's isolation from the West has been Tripoli's increased dependence on the communist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, its main supplier of military hardware in respect of which debts owed to Moscow totalled between 4-5 billion by the end of last year.

Libya's dwindling oil revenues are known to have marred Al-Qadhafi's lopsided 1981-85 development plan, forcing him to scale down or postpone a number of important projects. This is the penalty the Libyans are paying for their regime's lavish expenditure on armaments at home and subversion abroad.

Nevertheless, it would be the hallmark of folly to try to justify Washington's decision to attack Libya militarily. Judging by the estimated number of innocent civilian casualties in Tripoli alone, as a result of the first wave of yesternight's American aerial attacks, and taking into account also the angered reactions voiced by the various pro-western Arab regimes, there is an urgent call for a complete halt to the U.S.-Libyan confrontation.

SOMALIA

Opposition Forces Condemn U.S. Attack on Libya

EA152025 (Clandestine) Radio Hagan in Somali
to Somalia 1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Joint statement issued on 15 April by the Somali opposition forces on the U.S. attack against Libya. Read by Rashid Shaykh Abdullahi]

[Text] For a long time now the beastly and imperialistic Reagan administration has been continuously provoking the people and state of the Libyan Jamahiriya. For some time now, this administration has been piling up weak excuses for an uncalled-for aggression and intervention against the Libyan people and state. In line with its ugly intentions, the imperialist U.S. Administration last night launched a full-scale aggression against the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi. According to reports, many innocent civilians lost their lives as a result of the U.S. air attack on Libya.

As the united voice of the Somali opposition forces, we regard this attack as beastly, an open aggression, an abominable action abhorred by human society. It is a clear manifestation of the evils of U.S. imperialism and the aggressive NATO colonialist forces. This action is a conspiracy against peoples struggling for their national freedom and economic and social development. This aggressive U.S. attack is an open violation. It tramples on all the charters and laws of the United Nations. The ugly action by the evil U.S. superpower clearly shows its strong opposition to peo-

ples' independence, freedom, peace, and progress.

We, the voice of the Somali opposition forces, speaking on behalf of opposition fighters and all the Somali people who are opposed to the fascist Mogadishu clique, which is a U.S. puppet, are fully behind and give moral and material support to the Government and people of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. We condemn U.S. imperialism and its dastardly administration for its wanton aggression.

We also call on all nations of the world, international organizations and (?international) forces to unite in countering and bringing to an end the ugly U.S. aggression.

TANZANIA

Foreign Ministry Terms U.S. Attack 'Unacceptable'

EA151756 Dar es Salaam External Service in English
1600 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Tanzania has joined other nations and organizations the world over to condemn the U.S. military attack against Libya. A Foreign Ministry spokesman has described the attack as both unacceptable and a dangerous precedent. The spokesman said if the United States had irrefutable evidence that Libya was about to launch an attack against its citizens, the United States should have sought the assistance of international organizations, particularly the United Nations.

The spokesman said the unilateral use of force is a dangerous precedent because its effect, especially when applied by a superpower, is to strengthen resort to [as heard] bullying, force, and terror as a legitimate method of conflict resolution. He stressed Tanzania's vigorous opposition against all forms of terrorism, saying that disputes among nations are best solved by established methods and institutions of litigation, arbitration, mediation, and reconciliation.

The spokesman expressed hope that the United States will refrain further attacks against Libya and that it will heed calls of the international community, and in particular that of its European allies for restraint and respect for international law.

UGANDA

U.S. Condemned for 'Resort to Force' Against Libya

EA151940 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Uganda has joined other countries of the world in condemning the U.S. military attack on Libya this morning. A statement issued by the Uganda Ministry of Foreign Affairs has expressed concern (?over) the reports of bombing the Libyan capital and the city of Benghazi by American aircraft. While Uganda Government does not encourage terrorism, the statement said, the Government and the people of Uganda regret the resort to the use of force, especially by a superpower, in settlement of disputes between sovereign states.

CHAD

Lassou: Al-Qadhdhafi 'Reaping What He Has Sown'*AB152135 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French**1845 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Interview with Chadian Foreign Minister Gouara Lassou in Ndjamena on 15 April on reaction to U.S. attack on Libya — recorded]

[Text] [Lassou] If the Chadian Government had a comment to make, it would simply say that what is happening at present between the United States and Libya is the consequence of the acts of the Libyan terrorist Al-Qadhdhafi. Al-Qadhdhafi is behaving in an irresponsible way on the international scene and that is intolerable. Al-Qadhdhafi is merely reaping what he has sown.

[Unidentified reporter] What conclusion can you draw from these clashes between Al-Qadhdhafi and his sinister group who have been planning and perpetrating terrorist acts throughout the world, and what conclusions can you draw from these clashes between the Americans and Libyans, [words indistinct] with Libya?

[Lassou] We dare hope — the Chadian Government dares hope — that what happened in Tripoli will not only force Al-Qadhdhafi to think deeply and behave correctly on the international scene, but will especially make the Libyan people understand that Al-Qadhdhafi's regime is leading them into a dangerous adventure in the same way that the Hitler regime led the German people to disaster. We therefore dare to hope that the Libyan people will do all in their power to end the Al-Qadhdhafi regime, because Al-Qadhdhafi's terrorist acts throughout the world, the actions against our people, are contrary to international morality and international law.

[Reporter] Libya is the (?enemy) of Chad. Once more [words indistinct] the adventurism of its leaders could inspire the Chadian Government to seriously search for solutions to the various [words indistinct] to Libya. So, Mr Minister, do you think that this lesson will affect Al-Qadhdhafi's behavior, and do you think that the U.S.' attack on Libya will make Al-Qadhdhafi more reasonable [words indistinct]?

[Lassou] The United States has made Al-Qadhdhafi pay for the innocent Americans who died by Al-Qadhdhafi's actions. We have the same means to make Al-Qadhdhafi pay for the millions of deaths he has caused in our country. But we hope, as I said earlier, we hope that Al-Qadhdhafi and the Libyan people, will strive to behave in accordance with the rules established by the international community. When Al-Qadhdhafi kills children with bombs at Faya, at Ndjamena, or in the Mediterranean, or in libraries, or in night clubs, Al-Qadhdhafi has to understand that the same bombs will be used against him.

In our country we condemn [words indistinct] policy, so the Libyan people have to react to Al-Qadhdhafi's actions. He is irresponsible. He is not qualified to lead a people. The Libyan people must realize that Al-Qadhdhafi is leading them towards

a catastrophe; so the acts of this adventurer must be stopped.

[Reporter] Can one make Al-Qadhdhafi see reason?

[Lassou] One must in one way or the other force him to put a halt to his dangerous acts.

Commentary Supports Raid*AB152032 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French**1845 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Station commentary]

[Text] One must not play with fire or one will surely burn one's fingers. In regard to the present situation, one can say that part of Al-Qadhdhafi's body is burning. Al-Qadhdhafi is paying the price of his warped vision of the world based on the language of force and violence. Well, force must be met with force.

The United States has for the second time in less than a month shown the Tripoli (?enemy) what can happen when a man engages in social agitation, provocation, and destabilization in the world. With the bombardment last night by 34 planes of the U.S. Navy on the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, Al-Qadhdhafi must have realized that his game has led him into a desperate and irreversible situation. Al-Qadhdhafi is on an extremely dangerous slope, and so are his people who are unwillingly engaged in this whirlwind of violence which is merely the logical consequence of the actions of an irresponsible leader, who is drunk with grandeur and blinded by his anachronistic vision of the world, and like the majority of dictators, Al-Qadhdhafi feels the end if near. May that happen.

In any case the American action is approved by the Chadian people who have been victims for a generation of Al-Qadhdhafi's criminal, aggressive, and bellicose policy. The Chadian people will never forgive that criminal who sowed seeds of desolation within entire families, bereaved homes, spilled the blood of the valiant sons of this country, destroyed the national heritage by deporting young Chadians to enslave them. No, we shall never forgive him for that, and the time will come when Al-Qadhdhafi will render accounts to the Chadian people, when Al-Qadhdhafi will be called to account for his acts to this people.

Al-Qadhdhafi represents a real threat to world stability. Al-Qadhdhafi represents a real threat to peace in the world. Al-Qadhdhafi is like gangrene which must be removed from this world through great efforts. The Americans have understood this fact. Moreover this little-inspired Bedouin of the Libyan desert who wants to appear as the center of the world, as the leader of the world, needs such a lesson to calm him down. Once more the Americans have sought and found the appropriate solution. They have shown him that the range of his actions does not go beyond the Libyan desert and the Gulf of Sidra. Al-Qadhdhafi has sown the wind and is reaping the tempest. The strength of the tempest currently blowing over Tripoli and Benghazi, is such that Al-Qadhdhafi's tent will soon be blown away.

ZAIRE

Angola Pledges To Respect Bilateral Agreements

AB151400 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1000 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 14 Apr (AZAP) — The Peoples Republic of Angola will respect the agreements it signed with the Republic of Zaire and will spare no efforts for the establishment of a harmonious climate in the interest of the peoples of the two countries. Mr Miguel Gaspar Neto, ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola in Kinshasa, made this statement during a press conference he gave on Monday in Room No 3 of the CCIZ building [International Trade Center of Zaire] on the occasion of the commemoration of Angolan Youth Day — 14 April — which is dedicated to the Young Fighter Hoji la Henda, hero of the colonial liberation struggle.

The Angolan ambassador recalled the communication made on 12 April by Citizen Mokolo Wa Mpombo, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, to the diplomatic corps in Kinshasa and expressed his conviction that this address has discouraged Africa's enemies and constitutes a lesson for those who thought that we were still living in the stone age.

Considering the mention State Commissioner Mokolo Wa Mpombo made of his country, Mr Miguel Gaspar Neto said that the only solution to all problems likely to arise is dialogue, as was demonstrated during the recent audience the MPR founding chairman and president of the republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, granted an Angolan envoy.

According to the Angolan ambassador, 14 April is a famous and unforgettable day in the history of his country because it perpetuates the memory of the heroic and valiant fighter, Major Hoji la Henda, who fell on the battlefield at Caripende on 14 April 1968 when fighting for the reconquest of national sovereignty.

Moreover, Mr Miguel Gaspar Neto reviewed the political and military situation in southern Africa with all its direct effects on the security and peace in the People's Republic of Angola. He reaffirmed Luanda's views concerning the presence of Cuban troops in his country, Namibia's independence, and the need to

abolish apartheid in South Africa. He spoke at great length about the issue of UNITA and denounced its crimes against mankind which are accompanied by the destruction of socioeconomic projects and which it carries out with the support of foreign countries, notably South Africa and its Western allies, especially the United States.

The Angolan ambassador strongly emphasized that the assistance accorded UNITA will not stop the march of history in his country although the people's sufferings may increase as will the number of orphans and widows. But Angola will never concede even one inch of its fatherland, he also stressed.

The Angolan diplomat particularly spoke out against the United States of America which he accused of interference in the internal affairs of Angola through all the overt assistance they give to the rebel Savimbi. He referred to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' words to explain the origin of UNITA: During the first national liberation war, UNITA was a tool of the colonial regime which was used by the PIDE/DGS [International Police for the Defense of the State of Portugal] to destroy the MPLA.

During the second national liberation war, UNITA became a tool for the government of South Africa and for neocolonialism which did everything possible to present it as a political alternative to the MPLA-Labor Party. These efforts have finally transformed UNITA into a tool for the destruction of the national patrimony and economy through acts of sabotage, armed banditry, and terrorism.

Concluding on the topic of southern Africa, Ambassador Gaspar Neto urged all of Africa to stand up together and demand the establishment in South Africa of a democracy which would begin by recognizing individual freedoms for the brothers of that country and freeing the political prisoners, the first and foremost of whom is Nelson Mandela who has been wallowing for over 20 years in Pretoria's jails.

A cocktail party put an end to this celebration which was held at the same time as a small exhibition of horrible photographs which give proof of the atrocious crimes and the socioeconomic destruction perpetrated by the UNITA rebels.

BENIN

Kerekou Meets USSR, U.S., Libyan Envoys on Attack

AB152230 Cotonou Domestic Service in French

1930 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpts] There was intense diplomatic activity this morning at the Palais de la Republique in Cotonou. Five diplomats were received by the head of state, President Kerekou. They were Brother (Bilma Wangali) cultural attache of the Arab Libyan People's Bureau and acting secretary of the People's Bureau; John Moose, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to the People's Republic of Benin (PRPB), Francois Xavier Gendreau, head of the French diplomatic mission in Cotonou, and Comrade Valentin Pavlov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the PRPB.

After the meeting the American diplomat told the press that his discussions with the head of state centered on the American-Libyan conflict.

The Soviet diplomat, Comrade Valentin Pavlov said that his talks fell within the framework of historical relations between the USSR and Benin. He also said that he and the head of state discussed the U.S. attack on Libya.

[Begin Pavlov recording] My visit to the comrade president of the Republic falls within the framework of the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. We have just examined certain issues concerning bilateral relations with the view of developing and strengthening them, as well as the critical issues in the current world situation. The Soviet people are intensely striving towards the implementation of the grandiose decisions made at the 27th Congress of the CPSU both in the internal and external spheres.

We discussed with the comrade president a tragic event, the American armed attack on Libya. The USSR backs Libya and condemns the attack [words indistinct] the implementation of their policy against the sovereign Libyan state.

Party Issues Statement

AB160957 Cotonou Domestic Service in French

0615 GMT 16 Apr 86

["Statement" issued by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin (PRPB) in Cotonou on 15 April, following the U.S. air strikes against Libya. Read by Martin Dohou Azonhiho, member of the PRPB Political Bureau — recorded]

[Text] On Wednesday, 26 March 1986, the Political Bureau of the PRPB Central Committee met to examine the alarming situation prevailing in the Gulf of Sidra. The situation is marked by overt acts of provocation perpetrated — through the deployment of military forces in time of peace — against the Libyan Arab people by the American administration. In the statement that it issued at that time, the Political Bureau of the PRPB Central Committee deplored this extremely alarming situation

and showed that the American administration did not exercise the wisdom and restraint which should characterize the action of a superpower — which is a permanent member of the UN Security Council — whose noble and important mission is to safeguard peace and collective security in the world.

On that occasion, the Political Bureau of the PRPB Central Committee launched a solemn and urgent appeal to all peace-loving countries for an active solidarity to strongly oppose the destabilization attempts carried out against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Today, Tuesday 15 April, 1986 at midnight, a new dangerous stage was crossed in the conflict which has been opposing for some time now the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the American administration. In fact, American strategic bombers, from the American bases in the United Kingdom, carried out murderous raids against the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, and savagely destroyed Libyan civil and military targets, causing considerable material damage, and leaving many people dead.

In the face of this serious situation with far-reaching consequences, the Political Bureau of the PRPB Central Committee, meeting in an extraordinary session today, Tuesday, 15 April 1986, under the effective chairmanship of our great comrade-in-arms, Mathieu Kerekou, strongly and unequivocally condemns this ignoble and barbaric aggression perpetrated by one of today's superpowers, the American administration, against that small country which is the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its brave Arab people in defiance of international ethics and peoples' right to self-determination and to decide their own destiny.

The Political Bureau of the PRPB Central Committee urgently calls on the international community to realize the actual danger that this military escalation constitutes and which might result in a world conflagration with far-reaching consequences. This is why the Political Bureau of the PRPB Central Committee launches a solemn and urgent appeal to all countries and peoples that love justice, freedom, dignity, peace, and social progress to strongly oppose the warlike maneuvers of American imperialism which call to mind the common saying that goes, quote, Might is right, unquote.

The Political Bureau of the PRPB Central Committee, therefore invites the entire Party, all the Party's mass organizations, and all the militants of the revolution to mobilize themselves like a single man to express to the American administration the total disapproval of our immortal and revolutionary people and to firmly and unconditionally support the intrepid Libyan Arab people and the Al-Fatih Revolution in their heroic struggle to defend their independence and their national sovereignty.

Revolution or death! Ready for the revolution, the struggle continues.

[Issued] in Cotonou on 15 April, 1986

[Signed] The Political Bureau of the PRPB Central Committee

Commentary on U.S. 'Imperialism'

AB160914 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Station commentary: "World Peace Is Being Threatened"]

[Text] Imperialism is a harbinger of war just as clouds are bearers of storms. This is the scientific conclusion drawn by the great Lenin from his study on imperialism. The wave of destruction which broke out against the peace-loving Arab-Libyan people during the night of Tuesday, 15 April 1986 at midnight following a bombing raid which was as cowardly as it was savage, has again confirmed the truth of Lenin's statement mentioned above. Once again, American imperialism has disrupted the peace of the people of the world, including the Americans themselves. In fact, there is every proof that Reagan does not want to draw the lessons of history in the same way as the American people who still remember the bitter adventure of American imperialism in Vietnam.

After 40 years of world peace for which the entire international community is thankful, it is difficult to understand the devilish brinkmanship of international imperialism which wants to combat individual terrorism with state terrorism. Imperialist logic alone can find moral satisfaction in bombing civilian populations at zero hour, the hour of natural clam when only demons think about evil.

The Beninese people, who will remember the terrorists hired by imperialism to stab them with a dagger in their sleep on Sunday, 16 January 1977, understand all the perfidy and cowardice to which the brave and heroic people of Libya fell victim on Tuesday, 15 April 1986. It is in this light that one should view the support of the brave and militant people of the People's Republic of Benin for the brotherly and friendly people of Libya, support which the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin has just publicly announced. To support all people who are victims of aggression is the bounden duty of the heroic and peace-loving people of Benin who eagerly desire to see the preservation of world peace. But this peace — which had been paid for with the lives of several millions of men, women, and children during World War II — must now be defended by all the peoples of the world regardless of their color and religious beliefs in a relentless struggle against international imperialism, which is the main warmonger.

It is encouraging to note that a vast wave of condemnations, even in the capitalist West, has surged up to fustigate the state terrorism of which Reagan has been guilty against the Arab people.

Glory to the martyrs of the Al-Fatih revolution! Long live the struggle for world peace! Long live anti-imperialist solidarity! Ready for the revolution; the struggle continues.

BURKINA FASO**CDR Condemns Raids on Libya; Appeals to Americans**

AB152201 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Statement issued in Ouagadougou on 15 April by the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, CDR, of Kadiogo Province read by Alfred Conombo, responsible official for CDR political and ideological education — live]

[Text] Under the pretense of mere routine maneuvers to be carried out by the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Gulf of Sidra and of the struggle against terrorism, the American Government has just carried out an armed aggression against Libyan cities resulting in casualties among the (?brotherly people) of Libya.

The Burkinabe people express their indignation in the face of this imperialist aggression against the brotherly Libyan people. We, Burkinabe Committees for the Defense of the Revolution are all the more surprised because only a few days ago President Reagan sent an official letter to the comrade president of Burkina Faso. In the letter, he took into consideration (?our) concern about the risk of an imminent deterioration in the Gulf of Sidra, and expressed the United States' availability for a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Through this vile act of genocide, the Reagan government has once again proved that imperialism will not give up in the face of the people's determination to break free from all forms of domination. It confirms its bellicose intentions and strips bare the expansionist and annexationist designs of the American imperialists and its international lackeys.

In carrying out such a barbaric act, the American Government once again spells out for history its disregard for the UN Charter to which it is a signatory. It tramples human dignity and the respect for the self-determination and sovereignty of world countries.

The U.S. air strikes against Tripoli and Benghazi, which aim especially at destabilizing the Libyan revolution in favor of imperialist, militarist, and colonialist interests and to undermine any revolutionary struggle the world over, cannot leave other revolutionary countries indifferent. On the contrary, this will heighten in the hearts of the people of the entire world the great pains caused by the atrocities perpetrated by international terrorism against the (?peaceful peoples) of Cambodia, Vietnam, Nicaragua, Angola, Chad, and Lebanon, etc.

In the wake of the Christmas war, which the international imperialists imposed on them, the Burkinabe people cannot but express their worries about the risk of a generalization of such a conflict whose consequences will always be detrimental to the people. They express their profound indignation in the face of the use of force by the big nations against the small ones and appeal to the valiant American people to make the bellicose and aggressive governments of the United States and its Western allies see reason and understand the need for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

They pledge their support for and solidarity with the brotherly Libyan people in their just struggle for their dignity, independence, and sovereignty. They are convinced that the peace- and justice-loving people will join efforts to defend just causes and that the United Nations will (?take every initiative) aimed at restoring peace in the interest of the Libyan and American peoples.

Down with imperialism and all its forms! Halt to the acts of genocide against innocent Libyan civilians! For the defense of the human rights; for the triumph of just causes; for peace and solidarity among the peoples, forward! The fatherland or death, we will win.

Motion of condemnation: Considering the proclamation of 4 August 1983 which translated the determination of the Burkinabe people to maintain solidarity with all oppressed people in their struggle; considering the barbaric, savage, and imperialist aggression which has affected the Libyan people as a result of the American airraids against Tripoli, Benghazi, and other places; considering that the aggression is contrary to the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations of which the United States is a founding member, we CDR militants have examined the critical trend in the international situation and we firmly condemn the aggression perpetrated by the U.S. administration; we denounce the cowardly assassination of Libya's innocent civilians.

The fatherland or death, we shall win!

Security Minister Meets Diplomats

*AB152235 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] Through Territorial Administration and Security Minister Ernest Nongma Ouedraogo, who is acting as the interim minister of external relations and cooperation, Burkina has displayed its availability to work for peace not just (?in Africa) but also in the entire world, without trying to ascertain who is right or who is wrong. In this regard, Comrade Nongma Ouedraogo today received many diplomats accredited to our country in order to express Burkina's concern in the face of the war situation and its hope for a rapid negotiated settlement in the conflict which could have very serious consequences for world peace.

The ambassadors of France, Egypt, Algeria, the Soviet Union, and the charges d'affaires of the FRG and the United States, whose ambassador is on a mission abroad, were received in turn by Comrade Nongma Ouedraogo. The ambassadors of Egypt, Algeria, and the Soviet Union stated that the governments of their respective countries have pledged their active support for Libya while the French and FRG diplomats said that their countries would use their influence to make the United States see reason; because according to them, this situation could result in a deterioration of East-West relations as well as the relations between European and Arab countries.

According to Comrade Ernest Nongma Ouedraogo, Burkina appreciates the attitude of France which refused to allow the American FB-111 bombers to fly over the French territory while

going to bomb Tripoli and Benghazi.

The U.S. charge d'affaires said that the attitude of the American Government, especially President Ronald Reagan's attitude, was dictated by the law of retaliation: tit for tat. Because, according to him, the American authorities have proof that it was Libya which perpetrated the attempt against American nationals in West Berlin by planting a bomb in a night club patronized by American soldiers last 5 April.

Comrade Ernest Nongma Ouedraogo held the view that in regard to the loss in innocent human lives which we are deploring today, and the great consequences which such a so-called retaliatory operation has throughout the world, the American authorities should have displayed a wiser attitude and refrained from blind, barbaric aggression which has caused reaction throughout the world. In conclusion, he said that the United States must demonstrate some political maturity to safeguard world peace and contribute to the struggle of the peoples the world over, among them the Libyan and Burkinabe people whose major concern is their socioeconomic development and the defense of their supreme interests in a spirit of justice and peace.

GHANA

Government Statement Condemns U.S. Raid on Libya

*AB151850 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has expressed shock and dismay at the surprise attack launched by the Reagan administration on Libya in the early hours of this morning, culminating in the massive and inhuman destruction of lives and property, including even the Embassy of France, a Western country. An official statement said the air and naval attack coming soon after the provocative action by the Reagan administration in the Gulf of Sidra, clearly establishes a premeditated intention by the United States to attack Libya, with or without reason.

The PNDC further expresses great surprise that Britain, which originally opposed the use of U.S. bases in Britain for the attack, has now turned around to conjure reason to justify the shameful action. The statement said this grave incident should serve as serious warning to all progressive and peace-loving countries of the imminent threat to international peace and security caused by the misguided and belligerent policies of the Reagan administration.

Such provocative acts of wanton destruction of lives and property, should be vehemently opposed by the international community. Ghana is convinced that the world cannot continue to bear in silence the shame of the U.S. aggression against Libya. The world faces a bleak future if the use of force should be substituted for the settlement of international disputes by peaceful negotiation. The U.S. action which cannot be defended under any international law, is a flagrant violation of acceptable standard of international behavior. The act of aggression against Libya is a culmination of a persistent onslaught by the United States against the right of the people throughout the world. It is also a

manifestation of the blatant arrogance with which the United States demonstrated power.

Ghana has consistently condemned terrorism, no matter where it emanates from. Ghana in that same context, condemns the latest manifestation of state terrorism by the Reagan administration. The strike of the air and naval attack on Tripoli and Benghazi, particularly the bombing of Brother Al-Qadhafi's residence, makes it clear that the United States intended to use terrorist power to murder the Libyan leader. On this sad occasion, the people of Ghana express their solidarity and support for the people of Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in their just struggle against the unprovoked aggression by the belligerent Reagan administration. Ghana wishes to appeal to Libya to exercise restraint and not to take any retaliatory measures which might aggravate the already tense situation and cause further bloodshed. The United States will bear full responsibility for any loss of Ghanaian lives and property in the course of the unprovoked and unjustifiable attack on Libya.

PNDC Official Meets Envoys

*AB151917 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Captain Kojo Tsikata today met ambassadors of 10 African countries to express the PNDC's concern about the situation in Libya. The countries include Nigeria, Egypt, Mali, Guinea, Togo, and the Ivory Coast. The rest are Algeria, Libya, Ethiopia, and Liberia.

Briefing newsmen later, Captain Tsikata recalled that at a recent OAU foreign ministers meeting in Addis Ababa, a resolution was passed to condemn any American attack on Libya. It is in the spirit of that resolution that he conveyed the PNDC's concern about the developments in Libya to the envoys. Captain Tsikata said from reports received, embassies as well as civilian houses have been under attack. Also at the briefing was the acting secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Kwamena Ahwoi.

Organizations Condemn Raid

*AB151920 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] In its statement of condemnation, the June 4 Movement said the whole world must express disgust at this act of [word indistinct] madness, the amusement that a government made up of presumably sane and responsible individuals can indulge in such an action of over-blown crime, regardless of the consequences to world peace. The statement called upon all decent Americans to voice their outrage at the acts of their government. The June 4 Movement said it is convinced that ordinary American citizens are in shock as all peace-loving people all over the world at the state of terrorism being perpetrated in their name and the possible consequences of such actions. The statement said that unless Americans indicate their repugnance in no uncertain terms, there is no telling where Reagan will strike next. Nicaragua, Angola? The statement declared: Let us remember that Grenada went many months ago under the same hands of Rea-

gan. [sentence as heard] Any small nation which, because it has the dignity to assert itself, is declared a threat and an enemy to be brought to its knees by force.

Other progressive organizations have condemned the American action. In its statement, the Organization of African Trade Union Unity called on the OAU and the Arab League to convene joint emergency sessions of their two organizations to take joint actions against American imperialism. The statement said it is only through a joint action that this barbaric action can be stopped.

The Ghana United Nations Students and Youths Association appealed to the UN secretary general to intervene in the conflict. The National Union of Ghana Students urged the member-nations of NATO to convene a roundtable conference between Libyan and the United States to discuss the differences between the two countries.

In its statement, the Ghana Peace and Solidarity Council stressed the need for the Reagan administration to refrain from this act of terrorism and show of force on progressive nations.

The Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guards called on all peace-loving nations to take resolute action to end the U.S. attempt to plunge the whole world into a senseless war.

Radio Decries U.S. 'Terrorism'

*AB151607 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[From the Newsreel]

[Text] President Reagan has invaded Libya and here is a Ghanaian journalist's assessment of the situation:

The world was shocked in the early hours of this morning by a barbaric American aggression against the people of Libya. Earlier reports said that the house of the Libyan leader was first targeted, wounding a number of members of his family. U.S. aircraft aided by Britain did not stop there. They went further to attack residential and civilian areas destroying in their path the embassies of Switzerland, Iran, and France.

At the moment, counting of British, American, and Libyan lives lost in this savage aggression continues, but it cannot be ruled out that a large number of civilians including Ghanaians, Egyptians, Tunisians, Moroccans and other Africans have also been heavily affected. Ronald Reagan has confirmed that his European allies participated in this horrid adventure. If this is true, then American and West European pride should be buried in the blood of those who lost their lives this morning. It is a confirmation of typical British hypocrisy that only a few hours after Margaret Thatcher had declared that it is against international law to attack a sovereign country, Britain joined U.S. aircraft to bombard Libya.

What is at stake here is not whether or not the U.S.-British attack was justified, because the principle upon which imperialism operates has never been right. What is being (?shown) to mankind

is the future of countries that do not want to be satellites to any superpower. Libya is paying the price because the people do not want to be propelled to Western imperialism. What is happening in Libya could happen to Angola, because the people led by the MPLA cannot betray the cause for which they have struggled over the years.

Are we now to think that the loss of four American lives is the greatest catastrophe on earth? What about the concrete proof of American-sponsored state terrorism practised by the CIA in several Third World countries? Is America not telling Africans that the lives of the thousands of South African blacks do not matter? Is Britain not ashamed that her hypocrisy and double-talk is now clearly exposed? Let African countries and those opposed all over the world not forget this classic international terrorism. Let the OAU convene an emergency meeting just like the European allies did to consider effective measures against these barbaric attacks. For how long can we allow the parsons of so-called freedom to trample upon the dignity of African people? Where is the heroism of African patriots who resisted colonial domination and European fascism? One thing is clear, the history of Africa and the Third World will (open) a new chapter from today. May those who died this morning rest in peace.

Papers Condemn U.S. Action

AB160830 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Both dailies carry reports on yesterday's bombings of two Libyan cities by U.S. warplanes. The dailies also give prominence to Ghana's condemnation of the U.S. attack as well as world reaction to the U.S. action. The *GHANAIAN TIMES* headline reads: Barbaric Act Shocks Ghana, while that of the *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* recalls the incident and says: Reagan's Day of Shame — U.S. Attacks Libya. Both dailies also comment on the U.S. raid in their editorial columns.

Under the heading: Insanity Let Loose, the *TIMES* describes the raid as a new line in state terrorism which, perhaps, only the mind of Ronald Reagan is capable of conceiving. The paper says for Margaret Thatcher also to allow the ghastly operation to be organized, equipped, and sent off from British soil shows a disquieting involvement of the Conservative government in the thoroughly inhuman episode. The *TIMES* points out that the premeditated murder of children in such heartless fashion by the U.S. Government is unpardonable. For even those who do not agree with Brother Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi are appalled at the savagery of the action. It says the United States has, indeed, become the only world power which deliberately uses its state machinery to destroy lives and property of its own citizens, as well as those of its allies in pursuance of its global domination policies.

The paper writes: One recalls the callous manner in which the United States sacrificed the lives of several hundred passengers on a civilian South Korean aircraft just to test U.S. surprise capability against Soviet military electronic preparedness. Also is the covertly organized capture and molestation of U.S. citizens

by the UNITA rebels just to provide a pretext for a new U.S. support for apartheid South Africa against Angola? That's not all: Only last Saturday, it came to light that the terrorist attack on the night club in West Berlin in which American and other lives were lost had been secretly organized by U.S. Government agents to justify the attack on Libya. The *TIMES* would like to know what crime had Brother Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi committed against America, and what does Margaret Thatcher and her Conservative government want to prove that Britain is led by the nose by the United States.

On its part, the *GRAPHIC* says U.S. Government's hysterical reaction toward Libya's rights over the past month has no purpose other than goading Libya on to get an excuse for an attack. It says yesterday's U.S. raid on Libya shows that the United States, failing to find any pretext has now finally crossed the line of sanity. And to satisfy Reagan's inflated ego, world peace has been placed in jeopardy. The *GRAPHIC* appeals to the Socialist Arab Jamahiriya to exercise restraint in order not to be led into a situation where it would be said that they started a global confrontation. The *GRAPHIC* adds: Might is never right, and that this will be proved sooner or later.

Soviet 'Empty Words' Attacked

AB151456 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Kofi Amponsah commentary]

[Text] In defeat of sustained attempts by even his own West European allies to restrain him, President Reagan and the United States last night ordered the bombing of civilian centers in Libya, although he says only military targets were to be hit. First reports show that hundreds of innocent men, women, and children were killed and many more wounded. Last night's drama was the culmination of months of provocation during which the U.S. bully threatening to teach small Libya a lesson, had carried out provocative exercises off the Libyan coast.

America today stands condemned before the bar of world opinion. Reagan, the former actor, might think he is okay just because he has been able once again to fool his countrymen with his smooth deceptive talk on television. Reagan may think everything is alright because he has power and money on his side. Well, a German Fascist dictator also thought so about Germany in 1939, and you know the consequences for the world. President Reagan's attempt to justify his gangster-type action can only convince a captive and gullible American audience, and no one else. Reagan says his country has intercepted Libyan diplomatic communication from the German Democratic Republic, which confirm Libya's involvement in the bombing of a West German restaurant frequented by American servicemen. If so, America should let the world see this evidence. In this connection, it is significant that even his closest ally, West Germany, in the words of its foreign minister, Herr Genscher, says it is not convinced about the allegation of Libyan involvement and his lack of conviction runs through much of Western Europe which had refused to support the U.S. action.

As every child knows, if a bully is bent on attacking his victim,

he can concoct any charge against the victim without caring about the truth. It is true you must worry about terrorism in the world, but the real terrorist is Reagan's America, which supplies arms and money to mercenaries and rebels to attack legitimate governments in Angola, Nicaragua, and Afghanistan. On the other side, the Reagan administration supports Fascist or racist dictatorships such as those in South Africa, Namibia, and Chile. It has to be stated categorically that the attack on Libya is not meant to harm Libya alone, but it is intended to coerce the whole of the Third World. Libya's crime of supporting Palestinians and others fighting for liberation could well be the crime of every other Third World country. In many ways, all our countries are helping to end the Zionist expansionist policies in the Middle East. All our countries are supporting through moral, diplomatic, and material means the struggle of the people of southern Africa for racial equality and human dignity, against the arms and money of big America, and for this we could become the next targets of U.S. bombs and aircraft.

This brings to mind the position of the Soviet Union in all this. Before last night's dastardly action by the United States, the Soviet Union pledged support for Libya. Hours before the attack, the Soviets were heard saying they were in contact with America to try to prevent the attack. That the attack took place at all shows the United States had refused to be persuaded. So how far is the Soviet Union prepared to go into defense of its Third World allies? It would seem that the Soviets are now so preoccupied with economic problems arising out of the fall in the price of crude oil that they want to avoid any confrontation with the United States which could force them to spend limited resources on arms. It appears it is the Soviets and not the Americans who are begging for detente, as can be seen from the Soviet leader's determination to go ahead with the next superpower summit in Washington despite attempts by Reagan to sabotage it through the recent U.S. nuclear test. Thus the Soviet reaction in describing the invasion as a barbaric act of state terrorism may be empty words which would not be followed with any effective action. The great worry of the nonaligned countries is that Moscow's preoccupation with the economy to the neglect of the great Leninist principle of international solidarity with countries fighting for independence could leave small nations defenseless against the warlike activities of imperialist nations like Reagan's America.

Who will help the Third World? Where are the friends of the small nations? The lesson is that the Nonaligned Movement should strive for greater unity and cohesion of its members in order to withstand attempts by any big power to trample their independence underfoot.

LIBERIA

AFP: Opposition Leaders Reportedly Beaten

AB151911 Paris AFP in English 1859 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Monrovia, April 15 (AFP) — The deputy national chairman of the opposition Liberian United People's Party (UPP), Blamo Nelson, and party Secretary-General Alphonso Kawah were "severely beaten up and injured by military men" during their arrests Sunday, the independent *SUNTIMES* reported Tuesday [words indistinct] UPP officials, speaking to

time paper [words indistinct] hospital beds, said they were beaten up in the grounds of the Executive Mansion, the residence of President Samuel Doe, after they had been interrogated at Monrovia's Police Headquarters for holding a political rally. [Passage indistinct] we were arrested during political rallies here Sunday, said they were "brutally whipped" and "flogged in the face" by soldiers, the *SUNTIMES* reported.

The speaker of the House of Representatives, Samuel Hill, has meanwhile warned that the UPP was still banned. He said any attempt by the party to hold a political meeting would result in arrests.

In another development, the coalition of four opposition parties has accused four public corporations of "illegal activities" [passage indistinct] campaigns" against independent newspapers and the privately-run Catholic community radio.

They alleged that the Liberia Produce Marketing Corporation had provided rice to President Doe's party and the state petroleum company had given it gasoline during the whole of last year's election campaign.

The coalition also charged that the state radio and television stations were instructed not to give full account of happenings in Liberia, charges authorities have denied.

NIGER

President Seyni Kountche Anniversary Speech

AB150919 Niamey Domestic Service in French

1900 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Address to the nation by Brigadier General Seyni Kountche, President of Niger, on the eve of the 12th anniversary of the military takeover delivered on 14 April in Niamey — live or recorded]

[Text] Nigerois, dear countrymen, a year ago, on the occasion of the celebration of this same commemorative anniversary of the accession to power of the National Armed Forces, I painted a gloomy picture of our economy. At that time, our country and its people were going through one of the most difficult periods of their existence as a result of the poor harvest of the 1984 agricultural season. I know that each one of you still has the memories of these painful times, since it constitutes a memory of the sum total of the imagination and efforts which we had to display in order to surmount the obstacles and survive in dignity and honor. Thanks to God, we overcame our trials. Thanks, first of all, to the ingenuity, the spirit of creativity, and the relentless efforts which are the constant characteristics of the Niger people. But certainly we were able to surmount the obstacles, especially thanks to the prompt and systematic intervention of our Armed Forces in the food distribution operation which was an inestimable source of comfort for thousands of Niger families.

On this solemn occasion of the celebration of the 12th anniversary of the accession to power of the National Armed Forces, I have the pleasure to renew to all officers and men of the Armed Forces who participated in this operation of salvation the

gratitude of the entire nation. Thus, confronted by one of the most serious calamities in the life of our people, the National Armed Forces were able to place their competence, discipline, and dynamism at the service of the people. They were able to give confidence and enthusiasm to our rural farmers and herders at a time when they were cruelly threatened by confusion and misery. These concrete actions came — after many other such actions — to confirm the loyalty of our Armed Forces to their initial oath of 22 April 1974 and to confirm their strong determination to remain at the service of the nation.

My dear countrymen, we could have celebrated this 12th anniversary today in noisy pomp and deceptive euphoria, considering the relatively satisfactory results of the 1985 agricultural season. Our granaries are in fact overflowing with grains, our stocks are assured and the price of a bag of millet which a year ago was more than 15,000 [CFA francs] today costs the modest sum of 5,000 CFA in our big cities. But however abundant an agricultural season, it cannot meet the needs of a whole life-time. The hazards and natural calamities are still at our heels and food self-sufficiency is certainly not completely achieved. The situation of relative plenty in which we find ourselves should not at all generate in us a feeling of total satisfaction nor push us on to disorder and waste or to ostentation. The bitter lessons of a still recent past teach us, in fact, that it is precisely during the period of plenty that one has to provide for the shortages of the uncertain future. We must not only use with thrift our stocks of harvests but also and especially redouble our zeal and eagerness to produce more, for as I have on several occasions reiterated, in the Sahel no condition is permanent. In this respect, the month of April is a highly crucial one for our farmers. In fact, it heralds the imminent resumption of agricultural activities. So right from now, we must set to the preparatory work of the farm and crop cultivation. We must be ready to start our farm work right from the first rains, and keep praying that God will grant us a rainy and productive season because, more than ever, this is the time for production which we must continue to increase with a view to augmenting our food stocks, and ensuring their storage and their proper management.

We must especially give particular attention to increasing our production of *niebe* [a local food grain] and peanuts which are stagnating and which have even been decreasing constantly for some years now. As for the struggle for the control of plant diseases — which cannot be separated from any agricultural activity — the minister of agriculture must mobilize the specialized technical services of his department in order to set up an adequate alarm system capable of reacting promptly against the enemies of our crops.

Concerning another form of our permanent struggle for survival — that is the struggle against desert encroachment — all necessary measures will be taken by individuals, communities, as well as the state in order to obstruct the path of the desert and make it possible for Niger to turn green again.

My dear compatriots, during the year 1985, we were relatively well off as far as food is concerned [words indistinct]. In the economic field, without trying to be too optimistic, I would say that we have obvious reasons to have some hope. First of all, there is the conclusion of the structural adjustment program with the

World Bank which will enable us to inject new funds into our economy. This substantial supply of new funds will revitalize the activities of our businessmen. This means that our entire economic system will experience a new lease of life which will enable us to start again on a saner basis. To the previously mentioned funds must be added more than 37 billion francs which, in 1986 and 1987, will be injected into the economic system within the framework of the execution of three major projects which are: the rehabilitation of the hydroagricultural projects along the Niger River [words indistinct] which will cost more than 11 billion francs; the road development program which will cost more than 14 billion francs; and the health program which will cost more than 6 billion francs. Some other investments which are now under negotiation and which will be executed during 1987 will be added and will thus give a new impetus to our economy which is seriously threatened by recession and inactivity. But it is obvious that all these will have a significant impact on our objectives only if our businessmen agree to adopt a rational and very strict method by adapting the conduct of their affairs to the implacable realities of an economy which is facing the harsh laws of international competition. In fact, everywhere in the world the situation is marked by the fall of the dollar, the fall of the price of oil, and (?the resulting) speculation. For us, the two events combined certainly represent some advantages for our economy but we should have no doubt that they are also accompanied by various inconveniences. It is true that there are prospects for an improvement of our public debt situation but we must not forget that uranium is a source of energy whose price is pinned to that of oil and the transactions concerning it are conducted in the dollar. Obviously, this poses a serious risk for our financial expectations. The fall of the dollar and the fall in the price of oil have a negative impact on the expected revenues from uranium.

For the same reasons, we are witnessing a considerable decrease in our export products. But nevertheless, you must know that the Supreme Military Council and the government will firmly continue with their efforts of economic redress, notably in the sectors which still need it. Moreover, our objective during this year 1986 remains the significant revamping of our economy to ensure a progressive and sure recovery, even though it may be slow and very difficult.

Fellow countrymen, our present difficulties cannot make us deviate from the path which we have chosen or (?give up) the great national objective to which we have committed ourselves, namely the construction of a society of development.

In this regard, the commission charged with elaborating the draft of our national charter ended its work recently and submitted its proposals. At this point, I want to express our great appreciation to the members of the national commission for their self-denial and sacrifice and for the sense of responsibility with which they carried out their task. The time has now come for the largest possible information and sensitization exercise to be undertaken among the population before the draft is finalized. The people — that is each and every one of you — are called upon now to express their views. You are called upon to contribute to the finalization of this work — which we really want to be the result of our common desire — by expressing your previous, invaluable, and pertinent observations, as well as your enriching suggestions.

As a matter of fact, we cannot pretend to have achieved perfection in this regard, especially because it is a human undertaking [words indistinct] subject both to the (?subjectivity) and individual [word indistinct] as well as to the increasingly changing realities of the unstable environment. This is why, even though you already show sincere concern for the future of your country, I urgently call on you to express yourselves freely — it is both your duty and your right — on the draft national charter which will undoubtedly affect the future of the nation for a long time to come.

I know that some people will try to find in the charter what it does not contain, in particular, a deadline for the return to a normal constitutional life. To these impatient people, I will simply recall that for us the charter is a major phase toward the drafting of a constitution and it transcends the constitution for which it will naturally constitute the most appropriate source of inspiration and guidance. For this very reason, the charter cannot be the constitution. In fact, we want to use a coherent approach in all our actions by assigning to each component of the society of development [société de développement] its place and sequence. At this time, we are therefore concerned with a charter, that is the program through which our people will choose the path they want to follow in their march toward a better future. As a matter of fact, the charter will give rise to profound reflection, open and democratic discussions, and manifold contributions in order to avoid any omissions, any utopian or incoherent considerations. It will then be submitted to the sovereign judgment of the people.

It goes without saying, however, that certain realities established in our national life since 15 April 1974 will remain untouchable. So the adoption of the charter will not mean — contrary to what some people think — the disengagement of the Armed Forces or an end to their action. In fact, I make a point of specifying right now that whatever the principles adopted in the charter or in the future constitution, nothing will be undertaken in Niger from now on without taking into consideration the Armed Forces which are the custodians of the national independence and the security of Niger and its people. The Niger Army will fully take part in national life. It will no longer be made a marginal component of the society as it was in the past. This is a new reality of our country; it is an irreversible achievement, a henceforth permanent factor of the new Niger.

In regard to the future evolution of our country, after the adoption of the charter by the Niger people, the Supreme Military Council will initiate a process leading to the normalization of our institutions. But this will be in conformity with the method of action we have used for 12 years: we will do nothing hurriedly and we will not allow ourselves to be a servile copy of models conceived at different times for different societies. Once again, we will take into consideration the vivid realities of Niger's hinterland, keeping in mind the need to establish institutions that will live long in order to promote national development and guarantee our country's stability, sovereignty, security, and increased prosperity.

Niger citizens and dear compatriots, it has now been 12 years since the National Armed Forces took charge of the nation's destiny. It has now been 12 years since, under their driving force,

our people have tackled the task of patiently building a sovereign and worthy state. Finally, it has now been 12 years since we have been facing the hazards of nature and the manifold difficulties resulting from our state of underdevelopment. These 12 years have been for all our people years of sustained efforts, self-denial, and freely accepted sacrifices. They have been years of great creativity and successful achievements in all sectors of the nation's life. They have enabled us to consolidate our national unity and to strengthen our fraternal solidarity. They have enabled our country to improve its international credibility and to acquire a justified reputation of rigor, serious-mindedness, wisdom, and steadfastness which make it a nation which must henceforth be taken into account.

This explains our privileged position on the international scene — that is both inside and outside Africa. This also explains the very great solicitude with which we are treated whenever difficulties occur in our subregion. Therefore, I would like — at the end of this message wholly devoted to our national problems — to make a rousing appeal to all Niger citizens to safeguard and consolidate this capital of (?good will) achieved both inside and outside the country. I invite them to redouble their zeal and efforts so that the forthcoming agricultural campaign may be better than that of 1985. I also appeal to them so that in all circumstances they may safeguard our national unity and our sovereignty. They must preserve at all costs their honor and their dignity. The honesty, probity, and strictness for which Niger and its cadres are well known must remain for us sacred realities. The [word indistinct] problems and difficulties which form part of a nation's life must not have any effect on our (?courage) and sense of patriotism. It is only at this cost that we will achieve the objectives we have set for ourselves and build a happy and prosperous Niger. Long live the National Armed Forces! Long live the Republic of Niger!

NIGERIA

University Staff Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya

AB151733 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Nigeria has condemned in unequivocal terms the American bombing of two Libyan cities early today. In its reaction, the Ahmadou Bello University section of the Academic Staff Union of the universities expressed shock and outrage at what it called the savage attack on Libya. A statement by the chairman of the Union, Dr Abdullahi Hadi, said a rally will be held at the main campus communications square to determine what line of action to be taken against the United States.

U.S. Termed 'Policeman of World'

AB152008 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 15 Apr 86

[News Analysis by Atilade Atoyebi]

[Text] A few weeks ago, the United States arched her marines in the Gulf of Sidra, right at the doorstep of Libya. The American Government, at that time explained that it was merely carrying

out some military exercise in an area of the Mediterranean which should be free international waters. It said that by the exercise, it would have succeeded in enforcing the inviolable rights of all countries to move freely in such waters, but everyone knew that the American were not being sincere.

It is clear that President Ronald Reagan was toiling [as heard] for a fight with Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi. The attack on the Libyan ships around the area and the subsequent airraids on Libyan military installations later confirmed that assertion. The American leader later betrayed his original intentions when he indulged in self congratulations after the minute that military action was taken against Libya.

But a couple of weeks after, the Americans returned in fuller force. This time, there was no quibbling over what the United States was up to. There had been a bomb incident on an American airliner, and Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi was promptly linked with it. Another bomb went off in a discotheque in West Germany. The Americans said its men were there. One of them was killed and several injured. Again, the United States, with their unbeatable communications network, claimed that she got all the evidence needed to implicate the Libyan leader in the bomb attack. And the American Government had said in addition that it had fresh evidence that Col al-Qadhdhafi was going to hit 10 other American targets around the world.

For all these and previous charges of Libyan involvement in terrorist acts, the United States went under the cover of night to drop bombs on Tripoli and Benghazi. At last, President Reagan has had his dream of waging war on Libya fulfilled. The American airraid on Libya in the early hours of Tuesday had begun to produce the sour fruit from which everyone will have a bite. President Reagan said the bombing was aimed at Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, but it is the ordinary people of Tripoli and Benghazi, whom President Reagan has described as innocent and law-abiding, who are now counting their dead and wounded. So, for the Libyan people, President Reagan's remarks after the bombing raid on their home are diabolical and smack of inner satisfaction of a sanguine. [as heard]

The American attack on Libya has raised dormant issues in international relations. One of these is the question of whether or not the United States has assumed the role of the policeman of the world. Another issue is whether or not might is right. Furthermore, President Reagan has never hidden it from anyone that he would want Jonas Savimbi and his ragtag marauders to overthrow the legitimate Government of Angola. He had

received Savimbi as if he were a head of state and has been sending him weapons to prosecute his fruitless war on his people.

In Nicaragua and El Salvador, the Americans are providing massive military aid to those who are fighting the legitimate governments in those countries. Through the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, the United States monitors the activities of government and determines which one should be left alone and which one should be overthrown. It is America that should determine the price of crude oil. When she considers the price too high, she forces it down. When the price is low American interests are threatened and President Reagan is prepared to send his envoys to strategic producers to twist their arms to influence price to the point satisfactory to him and his people.

These have compelled many people to compare Libya with America and to ask the question as to which of them is the real threat to international peace and security. A social scientist who has been watching American moves under President Reagan is quick to warn that it is Libya today, it could be any other country tomorrow. And because of the familiar Soviet rhetoric in a situation like this, many people are beginning to express the fear that there must have been a conspiracy between the two superpowers to mortgage the rest of the world to preserve their status, and consequently protect their mutual interests. Otherwise, the Russians should have played a balancing role to forestall the American aggression against Libya.

The lesson of the U.S. acts of provocation and aggression in the Mediterranean is that the less privileged nations of the world should begin to find their own answers to meet (?fighter) diplomacy of a superpower.

GUARDIAN Censures Zaire for Transiting U.S. Missiles
ABI 50946 Lagos Domestic Service in English
 0600 GMT 15 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Reports that the United States has started shipping sophisticated anti-aircraft missiles through Zaire to the rebel National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola attracts comments from *THE GUARDIAN*. The paper condemns the Zairian Government for allowing the country to be used for destabilizing another African country. *THE GUARDIAN* equally points out that by the action, the United States has lost any moral basis for playing the role of mediator in the southern African crisis.

ANGOLA

U.S. Raid on Libya Termed 'Brutal', 'Cowardly'

*MB151615 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 15 Apr 86*

[Text] Bernard Kalb, a U.S. State Department spokesman, said in Washington recently that the United States condemned terrorist actions which caused the death of innocent people. At the time, Bernard Kalb was referring to the explosion of a bomb aboard a plane of the U.S. TWA airlines company, which caused the death of four people. Yet, it is this very U.S. Administration which has been supplying the most sophisticated war equipment to the counterrevolutionaries carrying out actions in Angola, Nicaragua, and other countries [words indistinct] (?within the framework) of Washington's blackmail.

In this regard, in a commentary published in Luanda, ANGOP observed that the United States raised a hue and cry about terrorist actions carried out against U.S. citizens, but at the same time it supplies [words indistinct] also defenseless people in southern Africa and central America.

Today, it is the U.S. Administration which ordered the shelling of the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in Libya so that in yet another act of state terrorism, killing dozens of innocent people [words indistinct] from last evening until today, the U.S. Air Force in a formation of 18 strategic EF-111 bomber planes supported by other aircraft [words indistinct] stationed in the Mediterranean sea. The powerful fighter bombers took off from U.S. bases in Great Britain according to specific orders from [words indistinct] hitting five targets on Libyan territory, including [words indistinct] the residence of Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, the Libyan head of state. Although there are no definite figures yet, it is known that this brutal and coward act of piracy by the U.S. aviation hit mainly civilian targets.

According to a JANA dispatch, dozens of innocent civilians, mostly foreigners, were killed by the bombs dropped by Ronald Reagan's fighter bombers, and in particular the French Embassy building was damaged by the explosions. It is estimated that at least 70 people were murdered in the name of the so-called right to self-defense claimed by President Reagan to justify the attack on Libya, against which the ferocious tenant of the White House wants to undertake a war of total extermination to [words indistinct] in order to transform Libya into a guinea pig of its experiences of political enslavement of the (?free) peoples of the Third World who have chosen national independence as the path of their development. [Words indistinct] U.S. aviation against Libya, confirm the shooting down by Libya of 3 of its [words indistinct] bomber planes, while Washington only admits to disappearance of 1 of the 18 strategic bomber planes ordered to shell Tripoli and Benghazi in an operation whose consequences can already be seen as very dangerous for world peace and security.

[Words indistinct] Reaction by the present U.S. Administration, whose adventurism has in fact been one of its guidelines. It is worth pointing out that yesterday, the 12 EEC members meeting in an emergency session to examine the U.S.-Libyan conflict and

its consequences for the situation in the Mediterranean, refused to support the military solution as recommended by Washington. However, the EEC foreign ministers agreed on the need to carry out a substantial reduction of Libyan diplomatic personnel in their countries.

In addition to other international reaction already expressed, it is expected that tomorrow the Nonaligned Movement, whose Coordinating Bureau is scheduled to meet in New Delhi to prepare the forthcoming meeting of the organization, will speak in favor of Libya, following the criminal raid [preceding word in English]. A JANA dispatch received in Paris suggested the possibility of Libya launching an appeal to the Warsaw Pact forces to confront an eventual new aggression by U.S. and NATO armies. It reaffirmed the determination of the Libyan Government and people to respond tit for tat to U.S. Aggression, by bombing mainly its ports in southern Europe, which serve as bases for the U.S. fleet.

BOTSWANA

Libya, U.S. Urged To Use Restraint, Peaceful Means

*MB161131 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1112 GMT 16 Apr 86*

[Text] The Department of External Affairs has issued a statement urging Libya and the United States to exercise restraint in their dispute.

The statement from the department says it was great shock that the Government of Botswana learned of the U.S. attack on Libya. It says Botswana believes in the peaceful resolution of disputes and as such had looked forward to the United States and Libya resolving the problems between them by discussion.

The statement says resort to force, especially in a region such as the Mediterranean, in which there already exist several disputes, can only further complicate the situation. The use of force can also have implications which go beyond the Mediterranean itself.

The statement further says it is for this reason that Botswana calls upon the United States to refrain from any further use of force and to pursue peaceful means of resolving the dispute.

Masire Appeals for Continued Foreign Aid

*MB130509 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
0510 GMT 12 Apr 86*

[Excerpts] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has outlined relief measures to be implemented by government to minimize the effects of the drought, currently ravaging Botswana for the 5th successive year. In a nationwide broadcast over Radio Botswana, in which he declared the country drought-stricken with the exception of the Chobe district, Dr Masire said that supplementary food will continue to be made available to vulnerable groups at health facilities. He appealed to Botswana's friends in the international community, who have assisted Botswana during the past 4 years, to continue their support. He urged them to finance labor-based programs and agricultural programs that will

increase food production in the future years as well as in the distribution of food to those in need.

MOZAMBIQUE

93 'Bandits' Killed in Nampula in Jan-Mar Actions

*MB130933 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0900 GMT 13 Apr 86*

[Text] The Mozambique Armed Forces killed 93 armed bandits in cleanup operations mounted in Nampula Province between January and March this year. During the same period, our armed forces captured seven armed bandits and destroyed five enemy bases. A military source from the Nampula provincial command also disclosed that a quantity of war materiel was captured and goods stolen from the people by the criminals recovered.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Denies Charges of Mistreatment in Camps

*MB141340 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1335 GMT
14 Apr 86*

[Text] Windhoek, April 14, SAPA — SWAPO has denied allegations by a SWA/Namibian committee of parents concerning "mass incarceration, torture, killings and general terror in SWAPO refugee camps" in Angola and Zambia.

"We have nothing to hide," the organisation's publicity and information secretary, Mr Mokganedi Thlabanello, told a weekend seminar in Katutura township.

Those who made the allegations are welcomed to visit the camps and see for themselves "but they appear to prefer not to," he said. It was SWAPO's first public response in SWA/Namibia to the alleged atrocities.

Mr Thlabanello dismissed the claims as a renewed propaganda campaign against SWAPO to gain credibility for the SWA/Namibian transitional government.

He referred to South African raids on SWAPO camps in Zambia and Angola, including Cassinga in 1978 when hundreds of people were killed and others went missing.

"Where was the committee of parents then," he asked.

"No one stood up to enquire about these people," Mr Thlabanello said.

He added that the committee of parents showed a lack of concern about the daily plight of many children in SWA/Namibian who were going hungry.

SWAPO Foresees End to Resolution 435 Option

*MB141302 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1259 GMT
14 Apr 86*

[Text] Windhoek, April 14, SAPA — The time would come when United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 — concerning SWA/Namibian independence — would no longer be an option for SWAPO, the organisation's joint secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Niko Bessinger, said in Katutura township yesterday.

"We may find ourselves in the position where we will have to get independence from the African National Congress.

"I am only saying may," he told a seminar organised by the SWAPO youth league.

The situation could develop where South African soldiers in northern SWA/Namibia and southern Angola would have to return home "to extinguish the fires in their own backyards," Mr Bessinger said.

"And that will be the end of 435."

A SWAPO member, Mr Anton Lubowski, told the meeting it seemed that South Africa did not want UN Resolution 435 to be implemented "and that means an election might not even be considered an option by SWAPO later."

Mr Bessinger said the linkage between implementation of the UN Resolution and a Cuban pull-out from Angola was "an artificial problem" created by South Africa and the United States.

South Africa had agreed to the 1978 UN resolution after the Cubans had already been in Angola for three years, whereas the linkage issue dated to January 1981 when U.S. President Ronald Reagan took office, he said.

SOUTH AFRICA

Several Arrested At Anti-U.S. Demonstration

*MB161203 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1201 GMT
16 Apr 86*

[Text] Cape Town, April 16, SAPA — Several people were arrested today after police broke up a lunchtime demonstration in the centre of Cape Town against yesterday's American bombing of Libya.

About 15 people wearing Muslim headcloths and bearing signs saying "the call of Islam", "Reagan is the terrorist" and "hands off Libya", positioned themselves on the pavement in Darling Street, outside the central post office, shortly after 1 pm.

A crowd of about 150 people gathered as they chanted slogans including "Allah is great" and "Amandla".

Several water bombs were dropped on them from the windows of the post office building, and one passer-by threw at least two eggs at them.

Traffic police closed off the stretch of Darling Street between Plein Street and Parliament Street shortly before 1.30, when about 20 police armed with batons arrived in a van.

A senior police officer, speaking in English through a loudhailer, warned the demonstrators at 1.35 that the gathering was illegal and that they had five minutes to disperse.

He repeated the warning in Afrikaans, and members of the group moved off, still carrying their placards and shouting at the waiting policemen as they passed by.

At about 1.37 pm, as the demonstrators were moving away from the scene up Plein Street, a police chase started.

At least three people were taken into custody and a number of placards were confiscated.

State Radio Praises U.S. Libyan Attack

MB160549 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0545 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Station Commentary: "The United States and Libya"]

[Text] The short, sharp attack by the United States on Libya yesterday underlines the commitment the leader of the Western world has made to taking positive action against terrorism. And what better way to do it than striking at Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, whose name is virtually synonymous with international terrorism.

Less than a week ago President Reagan said the United States was on guard for anything Al-Qadhafi might do and that it was gathering evidence on recent terror attacks. If there was sufficient identification of the culprits of the bomb attack on an American target in West Berlin, the United States would retaliate. Shortly after yesterday's attack he told the American nation: Today we have done what we had to do. If necessary we shall do it again. The evidence accumulated, he said, was direct, precise and irrefutable.

An encouraging aspect of the operation was the support the United States received from two other Western governments — Britain and Portugal. Some of the strike aircraft operated from Britain after refueling on the Azores, a Portuguese possession. Although Al-Qadhafi has long been regarded by Western and some other leaders as a trouble-maker, and worse, they have obviously now known what to do about him. The American Government is the only one to take active steps.

The Reagan administration has boycotted Libyan crude oil, asked American workers to leave Libya, embargoed the sale of military goods to Tripoli, and has provided a trickle of support for anti-al-Qadhafi dissidents. Now the time had obviously arrived to get tough with the man President Reagan has described as the mad dog of the Middle East. The exercise is not without grave risk.

There are those who think Al-Qadhafi is mad enough to believe he can take on the Americans. This could lead to an

escalation in the fighting, Al-Qadhafi could carry out his threat of terrorist attacks in the United States, Western workers in Libya could be harmed, the Arab nations could become involved, and it could all lead to a confrontation between the superpowers. As American Vice President George Bush said of Al-Qadhafi: he is an egomaniac who could trigger World War Three just to make headlines.

The operation also contains a measure of risk for President Reagan personally and for the Republican Party. This is an election year in the United States — the Congressional elections take place in November — and should the exercise backfire and lead to further conflict, the Democrats would exploit it ruthlessly. Mr Reagan could not have been unmindful of these risks in reaching his decision to act. It serves only to underline the seriousness with which he regards the scourge of international terrorism. With this action, the United States chose to exercise its right of self-defence and, according to a White House statement, it did so in the hope that it would pre-empt and discourage Libyan attacks against innocent civilians in the future.

This is not the first time the United States has acted purposefully against terrorism. Less than six months ago its fighter aircraft forced down an Egyptian airliner and the hijackers of the cruise ship, *Achille Lauro*, were apprehended. Last month Al-Qadhafi received a foretaste of what was to come when the when the Americans bloodied his nose in the Gulf of Surt. He would indeed have to be mad to push his luck any further.

President Reagan has fearlessly taken the lead in the battle against international terrorism. There are signs that other Western leaders are lending their support. This is vital if the scourge is to be eradicated, as the American leader said 10 days ago: I think we all, we in our country plus our friends and allies in the free world, have to set down standards and make it plain there will be retaliation and terrorism cannot succeed.

Nel Says West Must Stand Against RSA Terrorism

MB151130 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] In his reaction to the American antiterrorist attack on Libya, the South African deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, said in Cape Town that the Western world would have to take a stand on terrorism in South Africa if terrorism an international phenomenon was to be eliminated.

Mrs Mandela Claims 'Hysterical' Press Reaction

MB160539 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT
16 Apr 86

[Text] Winnie Mandela has accused the foreign press of becoming hysterical over remarks made at the weekend. Mrs Mandela made remarks, which have been widely interpreted as giving the go-ahead for township violence. The wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela asked reporters last night why they were not hysterical when children were killed in the townships.

Mrs Mandela is claiming her remarks misinterpreted and quoted out of context. However, the foreign media is sticking to its reports, and Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel says after reviewing stories in the foreign press, he is satisfied Mrs Mandela was quoted correctly.

SOWETAN Publishes Winnie Mandela Interview

*MB151227 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
14 Apr 86 p 6*

[Text] More than a week ago lawyers acting for Mrs Winnie Mandela announced that they believed the state would no longer oppose an appeal by Mrs Mandela against orders banning her from Johannesburg. Our lawyers have advised us that we can quote her. SOWETAN news editor Thami Mazwai spoke to Mrs Mandela yesterday.

Mrs Winnie Mandela yesterday spoke of her bitterness about the way she has been harassed for the past 24 years.

"My husband has been in jail for 24 years, and I have suffered at the hands of the police for the same period," she said.

Mrs Mandela is the wife of the jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela.

"Throughout this period I was never told why I was banned. I discovered that I was banned because of what they thought I could do, not because of what I had done. How immoral can one be? How unChristian could they be?"

"This is what we have been subjected to," she said.

Asked if she was bitter after all her experiences, she asked: "Who would not be bitter?"

"No black man can afford not to be bitter when he looks back on what he has gone through. I will do anything in defence of my principles and beliefs."

Mrs Mandela spoke to the *SOWETAN* from her Orlando West home from which she was banned for about nine years. She was banished to Brandfort. She could only come to Johannesburg after applying for permission from a magistrate.

When her banishment to Brandfort was lifted last year she was still barred from entering Soweto, thus banned from her own home and living with her children. Two weeks ago her lawyers announced they believed that the state would no longer oppose her appeal against a judgment that upheld her ban from Johannesburg.

She said her husband, Nelson, was fitter than people thought he was. "He tells me he will walk from Cape to Cairo on his release," she chuckled.

On a more serious note she said she was more than convinced that the government was faced with the reality that it had to release him but could not.

"The release of Mandela means much more to the oppressed people of this country. It means that their entire leadership must be released.

"They said they were prepared to release my husband on humanitarian grounds. But the same people who said this send Oscar Mpetha to jail at his age and in his condition. Can he live his sentence out (Mr Mpetha (77) is serving a 5-year prison sentence).

"After my nine years in Brandfort, in the heart of Afrikanerdom, and after my three months in white South Africa I have no doubt that the white man is not prepared to release Mandela.

"The government is not prepared to share power," she said. The three months Mrs Mandela refers to are the period she stayed outside Johannesburg and at times in Sandton.

Referring to the clashes in the black community she said there was no black-on-black violence but "apartheid violence."

"Our anger is against collaborators.

"The ideological rift between the UDF [United Democratic Front] and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] is being fermented by Pretoria. This is done to justify Pretoria's claim that blacks are divided and thus divert the cause.

"Those agents in AZAPO who are fighting the UDF, and those agents in the UDF who are fighting AZAPO, do not have the blessings of these organisations."

Mrs Mandela also spoke scathingly of people who opposed the call for sanctions. Asked about her position she said: "The call for sanctions is not new. That call was made by the ANC to the international community. As far as I am concerned it is the only peaceful method that still exists to force change. Pretoria confirmed the effectiveness of this strategy when she used it on Lesotho. Within a week the country was on its knees.

"We do not want a protracted struggle. The only people against sanctions are those who benefit from Pretoria," she said.

She scoffed at President Botha's reform strategy. "We are no longer prepared to move on the road of minimal considerate reforms. We no longer speak the language of reform.

"Our leaders have been in jail for 24 years. They spoke of gradual reforms until they became tired. We no longer speak of the phasing out of passes. How they group themselves as the Nats, PFP [Progressive Federal Party], Herstigers [members of the Reconstructed National Party] or whatever is no longer of interest to us. How dare they have the audacity to prescribe change to us?", she asked.

"We speak only one language today. We only speak of the only speak of the transfer of power," she ended.

Le Grange Permits Quotation of Mrs. Mandela
MB151103 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1051 GMT
 15 Apr 86

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, today gave permission for the publication of an ASSOCIATED PRESS report on speeches made by Mrs Mandela at the weekend.

AP reported that she had told country's blacks they would win back their freedom in 1986 even though they had only rocks and petrol to use in their fight.

The report continued:

"In three speeches, Mrs Mandela said South Africa's blacks were fighting a far more heavily armed government, but that the power is in our hands — we have people power."

Mrs Mandela spoke to crowds in Soweto, and in Kagiso and Munsieville, black areas outside Krugersdorp.

No Decision on Action Against Mrs Mandela
MB151517 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1511 GMT
 15 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 15, SAPA — No decision had been taken on what action, "if any," would be taken against her as a result of statements attributed to Mrs Winnie Mandela at the weekend, a government spokesman said here today.

The government had "obviously taken note of" the statements allegedly made by Mrs Mandela, the spokesman said, but declined to comment on a newspaper report today that they did not intend taking legal steps against her.

'Massive' Security Operation in Lamontville

Follows Chesterville Death

MB160530 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT
 16 Apr 86

[Text] A massive security forces operation is under way in Durban township of Lamontville. The action follows the killing of an alleged vigilante in nearby Chesterville yesterday, and coincides with a call to return to schools, which had been closed by the authorities. Carmel Rickard has more.

[Rickard] About 700 members of the police and the SADF moved into Lamontville at 0200 this morning, and all entrances to the area have been blocked off. They are using at least 50 vehicles, including hippos, buffels, and casspurs in the action. A police official told me this morning that they had gone into the township at the request of the local (Ningizimu) community council. He said the councillors had requested the police to take action to prevent crime and to restore law and order.

Police believe the raid could last until Saturday, and that everyone in the area would be searched. It began just hours before a

delegation planned by the local members of the National Education Crisis Committee of the Lamontville police. [sentence as heard] They had planned to inform the police this morning that local schools, closed by the government, would be opened today.

Police Comment

MB160748 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0730 GMT
 16 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 16, SAPA — In a major security force operation, members of the South African Police and South African Defence Force moved into the trouble-torn Lamontville township at Durban today.

Several hundred policemen and soldiers in casspurs, buffels and other vehicles closed off the township at 2 am, setting up roadblocks and searching homes.

A large quantity of dagga, stolen property, firearms and home-made firearms were confiscated.

Captain Winston Heunis, head of the SAP Public Relations Division for Port Natal, said the operation was aimed at restoring law and order.

"For some time we have been concerned about the escalating violence and intimidation of innocent people in the township and at the request of the local town council, we decided to conduct this operation," he said. "Early this morning, police moved into the township.

"We also used an aeroplane with a loudhailer informing the people of the operation. There is bound to be some inconvenience and we appeal to the people to bear with us."

Captain Heunis said a complaints office had been set up at the Natalia board at Lamontville. Complaints lodged by members of the public would be investigated by police.

Later this morning, police and soldiers patrolled the streets and searched people and their possessions. Vehicles stopped at roadblocks were also searched.

Colonel Wynand van der Merwe, head of the reaction unit, who is also heading the operation, said security forces would remain in the area until law and order was restored.

"We are going all out to clean up the township from bad elements and make it a place where decent people can live," he said.

The police and soldiers will stay in the local community hall in the township for the next few days.

Mrs Ella Nxana, chairman of the Ningizimu Community Council, said the operation was being carried out at the request of her council.

"Lamontville is not how it used to be," she said.

"There have been a number of senseless killings and never-ending violence.

"The time has come for something to be done about it.

"Since this morning I have had numerous telephone calls from residents, thanking me for getting the police to act.

"The people of the township are tired of the unrest," said Mrs Nxana.

She added that she could not pinpoint those responsible for the unrest in the township.

Students Attack Alleged Vigilantes

*MB151451 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1448 GMT
15 Apr 86*

[Text] Durban, April 15, SAPA — A man was stabbed to death and another seriously injured in an attack by a group of schoolboys in Durban's Chesterville township today.

It is believed that the men are members of the vigilante group calling themselves the A Team: the A Team and schoolchildren have often clashed in the township. A police spokesman said a group of schoolchildren stopped a bus and attacked the men. The group then split up and further down the road they set fire to a private home. Police are investigating.

Catholic Schools Reject State Subsidy, Cite Quotas

*MB151324 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2020 GMT
14 Apr 86*

[Text] Cape Town, April 14, SAPA — Roman Catholic private schools have rejected draft regulations for a government subsidy scheme which imposes a racial quota on schools.

At a meeting on Friday, heads of religious orders in charge of Catholic schools agreed that unless these clauses were withdrawn, "the schools could not, in conscience, apply even for registration."

A press statement issued by the Department of Schools of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference said the meeting also "voiced strong objection to the increased limitation on the freedom of private schools implied in the draft regulations."

The 70 schools of the Association of Private Schools [APS] are to discuss the draft regulations at a special general meeting on Johannesburg on Monday, April 21, and are not commenting on the Catholic stand until then, the chairman of the Western Cape branch of the APS, Mr Pierce Newton-King, said today.

Sister Marian, regional superior of the Dominican Sisters, said today that at meetings held with the directors of education in the Cape, Transvaal and Natal (the Free State director was on holiday), church representatives had been given a list of criteria for the registration and subsidisation of private schools.

"From these it would appear that existing schools will have to re-register and that a racial quota will be imposed. What that quota is has not been made clear to us," she said today.

The draft regulations were given to school representatives at a meeting in Johannesburg after the Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly, Mr Piet Clase, announced on March 10 that government subsidies to private schools, previously paid only for white pupils, would be paid for all pupils irrespective of race.

Mr Clase said applications from private schools would be considered in the light of several criteria including the "composition of the pupil community."

AZASM Demands Reopening to Blacks

*MB151528 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1513 GMT
15 Apr 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, April 15, SAPA — Mr Xolisile Mnyaka, vice-president of the Azanian Students Movement [AZASM] has issued a press statement today calling on the authorities of the Medical University of South Africa (MEDUNSA) to open the university immediately so that blacks can continue to qualify as doctors.

He said his organisation pledges solidarity with the black students at MEDUNSA who were sent home yesterday by their administration after they boycotted lectures and demonstrated against the admission of two white students.

Mr Mnyaka added: "We demand that the university be reopened exclusively to the black students immediately.

"Our reason for calling for the immediate re-opening of the university is that an objective assessment of the state of education in this country forces us to recognise that medical schools exclusively reserved for blacks are a necessity.

"This is crucial if there is to be any alleviation of the gross disparity in the provision of medical services for the oppressed masses.

"The relative absence of black medical students in the so-called open, non-racial universities like the Universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town bears testimony to this fact."

He said there was a need for a blacks only medical school to enable blacks to qualify in large numbers as doctors to serve their own people.

Further on MEDUNSA Student Disturbances

Ordered To Attend Classes 12 Apr

*MB151632 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1611 GMT
15 Apr 86*

[Text] Pretoria, April 15, SAPA — Students of the Medical University of Southern Africa (MEDUNSA), were warned today

to attend classes from April 21, or "their registrations will be cancelled forthwith."

In a statement today, the rector, Prof Leon Taljaard, said the university council strongly "condemns the recent destructive behaviour and attitudes on the part of undergraduate students which occurred notwithstanding the sincere efforts of the university to give attention to grievances and to resolve problems."

Prof Taljaard said that after consideration of a report from the Senate, the university council could also not meet the demand by the student body that one of the students, Mr Pieter Kruger, 21, be removed.

"The demand that the services of a certain staff member be terminated cannot be considered, as to date the students have not substantiated their allegations against him," the statement said.

"Council therefore resolves that students be required to attend classes as from Monday, April 21, 1986, onward, and it is accepted that those who fail to do so, do not intend to continue their studies at the university — and their registrations will be cancelled forthwith."

Students who returned to classes from April 21 would be required to give a firm undertaking "of their intention to continue their studies at the university in accordance with the university rules and regulations as published."

All the 1076 boycotting students were told to leave the university after the disturbances yesterday and were taken by PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Company] buses to railway stations under police supervision.

During the rampage, which began after between 500 to 600 chanting students marched to the administration building, windows of the building were smashed and heavy concrete flower pots were hurled through the buildings reinforced glass front doors.

The car of the assistant registrar, Mr William Steyn, was overturned and extensively damaged. Repeated attempts to set it alight failed.

The violence at MEDUNSA is believed to have been sparked off by the continued presence at the university of Mr Kruger, who has stated that he intends continuing his studies at MEDUNSA "come what may."

The trouble began earlier this year when the black students at MEDUNSA objected to the attendance of white students at the university.

The registrations of Mr Kruger, and fellow-student Mr Daryl Wilke, 21, were later cancelled, but the two students were subsequently reinstated after a Supreme Court ruling.

Mr Wilke voluntarily cancelled his registration last week after sustained black undergraduate pressure.

A statement issued by MEDUNSA this evening said the univer-

sity's senate today passed a motion that it was possible to complete the academic programme for 1986, making it possible for students to prepare themselves for the scheduled examinations this year.

"It must nevertheless be assumed that the interruptions in the teaching programme and the loss of time may negatively influence the examination results," the statement said.

Teh completion of the academic programme before the scheduled examinations this year would be possible only if there was no further interruption.

"It must therefore be stated unequivocally that the granting of SPCS and the conducting of examinations during 1986, will become impossible if there is any further interruption of the programme beyond Thursday, April 17.9

"The possibility of postponing examinations is ruled out by the inability to employ examiners of good standing, as well as the inevitable disruption of the 1987 academic programme," the statement said.

AZASO Condemns Closure

MB150642 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2239 GMT
14 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 14, SAPA — The Azanian Students Organisation [AZASO] has condemned what it calls the "unwarranted" closure of the Medical University of Southern Africa today.

AZASO's general secretary, Mr Chris Ngcobo, said in a statement tonight that the South African police had "no respect for academic freedom" because they demanded that students leave the campus with only an hour's notice.

The closure of the university today follows class boycotts against the registration of two white students. One of the students has withdrawn his registration.

Violence erupted at the campus today when about 500 students damaged the administration building and tried to set fire to a university official's car.

"We want to remind the administration and police that they have no right to expel students without the consultation of their parents. In our view, the students are correct in demanding the expulsion of two white students," Mr Ngcobo said.

He said reasons for demanding the removal of the white students included the following:

— The SRC [Student Representative Council] was not consulted on the matter.

— Whites had more medical schools than blacks.

— The "racist" nature of the country's education placed white students in a more advantaged position than black students.

— White medical schools accepted few black students arguing it was because of "our low academic standards, without addressing themselves to the question of gutter education."

COSATU Members To Stay Away From Work 1 May
MB141540 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1538 GMT
 4 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 14, SAPA — South Africa's biggest labour federation, the 650,000-strong Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), today said its members would stay away from work on May 1 to attend mass "May Day rallies" around the country.

This decision was taken at the federation's second central executive committee meeting held on Friday "to discuss a wide range of issues confronting the labour movement," COSATU announced at a press conference in Johannesburg today.

COSATU's General Secretary Mr Jay Naidoo said the May Day campaign would "mobilise our members and the broad community around the following demands":

- The right to observe May Day as paid public holiday.
- "A 40 hour week and a living wage for all."
- The right of all workers to join democratic trade unions.
- Democratic SRC's (Students Representative Councils) for all students and "an alternative system of people's education."
- The release off all political prisoners and the unbanning of all organisations.
- An end to the pass laws and influx control.
- "Decent housing for all and rents that we can pay."

The release of all political prisoners, the pass laws, June 16 and the building of alternative education programmes will form the focus of separate campaigns in the near future, said Mr Naidoo.

The government was trying to "reintroduce the pass laws through the back door through its policy of orderly urbanisation," he said. As a result, COSATU has instructed its local branches to set up anti-pass committees and discuss a national campaign against influx control and labour bureaux.

The meeting on Friday also agreed to observe June 16 as a public holiday, in line with the recent call by the National Education Crisis Committee's (NECC) call for a three-day stayaway around the day.

COSATU vice-President Mr Chris Dlamini said, however, that union members were still discussing whether to go to work on June 17 and 18.

COSATU was also concerned at the rising level of right-wing violence directed at its members and other anti-apartheid activists, said Mr Naidoo. His organisation would encourage the formation of area and street committees in the townships "so that democratic people can defend themselves."

The federation also announced plans to oppose the KwaNatal

Indaba and the formation of the Rival United Workers Union of South Africa (UWUSA).

Says New Union Seeks Division
MB141728 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1718 GMT
 14 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 14, SAPA — The Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), South Africa's biggest trade union federation, today said the planned launch of a rival union was "a deliberate attempt by employers and Inkatha to divide and weaken the trade union movement in Natal."

In a statement released at a press conference today, COSATU said it had documented evidence that "certain employers are openly and actively supporting UWUSA (the United Workers Union of South Africa)".

"The full machinery of Inkatha and the KwaZulu government, and it appears the SA Government, has been thrown behind UWUSA," it added.

The statement alleged that top Inkatha officials had announced the aims and objectives of UWUSA before the formation of the new union. This "shows what regard this union has for democracy and where the initiative for its formation come from," it said.

Asked whether UWUSA had the ability to take members from COSATU in northern Natal, Mr Jay Naidoo, general secretary of COSATU, said so far only 120 members out of a total of 12000 in the region had left to join UWUSA.

COSATU was more worried about alleged attacks by Inkatha "Amabutho" or warriors on its members, he said.

Inkatha Urges Whites To Negotiate With Buthelezi
MB131056 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1049 GMT
 13 Apr 86

[Text] Ulundi, April 13, SAPA — Inkatha today warned whites that unless they ensured that the government started negotiating with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi violence would get worse.

This violence was caused directly by state violence used to enforce apartheid and the reaction that this produced, it said.

Inkatha also accused the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) of representing the ANC, and said the UDF [United Democratic Front] and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] were committed to the aims of these organisations under the guise of concern with black education.

The NECC, it said, wanted children back in schools only so that it could mobilise them "for confrontation and destruction planned to culminate in June 16 demonstrations." It had made itself the self-declared enemy of the millions of blacks who supported Inkatha.

It decided to mobilise Inkatha's members to defend the movement against attacks and to counter "the treachery" of destroying black schools and other amenities.

The central committee said in a preface to resolutions that it was appalled by the state president's statement, in a recent interview published in *THE WASHINGTON TIMES*, that it would take a generation to introduce the changes he had in mind.

It deplored the fact that Mr Botha had said, in the same interview, that Chief Buthelezi was no more an important leader in South Africa than the leaders of Ciskei, Transkei and Venda.

It condemned the "attacks, lies and distortions" directed at Inkatha by the ANC, the UDF and COSATU.

The Inkatha central committee said it stood in the proud traditions of the black struggle for liberation. It paid tribute to its president, Chief Buthelezi, for keeping these values alive.

Cape Women Present Rent, Housing Demands

MB150618 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2203 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 14, SAPA — A delegation of women from Nyanga today met officials of the Western Cape Development Board (WCDB) to discuss demands for lower rentals and better housing conditions.

Mr Sampie Steenkamp, liaison officer for the WCDB, said a committee of ten from a group of about 800 people spent about an hour and a half discussing these demands. He said the delegation was chosen after board officials explained to the group that they could only listen to the views of small groups. There were also demands that students demands for free education and textbooks be met.

In Khayelitsha a group of about 400 women left posters carrying their demands at the board's offices, he said.

Colored, Indian Leaders Oppose Disinvestment

MB141947 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] The chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Representatives, Revered Allan Hendrickse, says those people advocating disinvestment in South Africa are actively pleading for violence. He was addressing members of the South African-British Trade Association in Cape Town.

And in the House of Delegates, the minister of the budget, Dr J.N. Reddy, appealed to members of the house to reject calls in favor of disinvestment. Replying to the budget debate on own affairs, he said if disinvestment became a reality there would be a freeze on capital and unemployment would increase.

Bophuthatswana Minister Issued With Court Order

MB151323 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1319 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 15, SAPA — The minister of law and order in Bophuthatswana has been issued a court order to show cause as to why 26 people arrested in Winterveld during March and April have not been brought before a court.

The court order against the minister was issued yesterday and he has until noon today to give reason as to why the people arrested by the Bophuthatswana police between and including March 26 until April 9 have not been brought before the court in terms of Section 50 of the Criminal Procedures Act.

Police Informers Murdered in Port Elizabeth

MB150614 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2200 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, April 14, SAPA — An official of the Ibhayi town council and a Kwazakele woman, both accused of being "police informers" were today burnt to death by angry crowds in Kwazakele and Zwide, Port Elizabeth.

The mutilated and burnt victims, whose bodies were still smouldering in the morning when the local press was summoned by stunned residents to the scene, were identified as Mr Dickson Mdude, 40, of 62 Mpondo Street, Zwide, and Mrs Tembeka Olive Jacobs, alias Tembeka Ndika, thought to be 26, of KwaZakele.

Mr Ndude, a ward constable of the council offices in Zwide, alleged to be a police informer, was mutilated and left burning under smouldering tyres near Msengeni lower primary school in Zwide, after he had reportedly left his house to have a drink in a shebeen at Zwide last night.

The corpse of Mrs Jacobs, also alleged to be a police informer, was found burnt and dumped in the premises of Kaizer Ngxwana Lower Primary School in Kwazakele, behind a Zion Christian Church Hall.

Allegations that Mrs Jacobs was a police informer were made by Brigadier C.A. Swart, former divisional commissioner of the police in the eastern Cape in his affidavits, in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court last year, during the hearing on an application by families of the missing Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation executive members.

Transkei Police Kill Suspected Terrorist

MB151754 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1752 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Umtata, April 15, SAPA — Transkei police have shot and killed a suspected terrorist and detained two others after cornering them at a roadblock.

This was announced by the prime minister, Chief George Matan-

zima, at the closing of the Transkei National Independence Party's congress in Umtata today.

Chief Matanzima, who is also the minister of police and defence, did not say when or where the incident occurred, other than that police had been manning roadblocks throughout Transkei during the past three days.

He said that after the driver carrying the suspected terrorists noticed the roadblock, he "quickly turned around and drove back in the direction from where he had come."

The police gave chase and as they closed in the occupants of the vehicle stopped and attempted to flee on foot.

The police arrested a woman and a man, but the third occupant ran to a ditch and opened fire on the police.

Police returned the fire and the man was killed, Chief Matanzima said.

The man had been armed with an AK-47 Russian rifle and five magazines of ammunition.

Chief Matanzima commended the policemen who made the arrests. "We have not established everything, but the two who have been arrested, especially the woman, will tell us all, as she has started singing during interrogation by the police," he said.

The prime minister warned Transkeians to be alert and to inform the police immediately if they came across "a suspicious looking person."

He also sounded a warning to "unreliable chiefs and headmen in Transkei" that they were being watched and said "they must stop criminal and subversive elements who want to disrupt orderly, peaceful life in Transkei."

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

'Overnight' 14-15 April

*MB150630 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0613 GMT
15 Apr 86*

[Text] Pretoria, April 15, SAPA — The unrest situation report from the SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria follows:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Jouberton near Kerksdorp, a privately owned truck was damaged by stonethrowers. In the same area, a man was arrested when he stoned a police vehicle.

"At the Grahamstown rubbish dump, a municipal vehicle and a private vehicle were set on fire and destroyed.

"At Mbekweni near Paarl, a passenger in a private vehicle was slightly injured by a petrol-bomb which was hurled at the vehicle but did not ignite.

"In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], a bus was damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Kwazakele, near PE [Port Elizabeth], a hostel was damaged when it was petrol-bombed. In the same area, the homes of councillors and railway policeman were petrol-bombed. Damage was slight.

"At Mamelodi near Pretoria, two private homes were damaged by petrol-bombs.

"At Tembisa, on the East Rand, two petrol-bombs were hurled at a private home. Considerable damage was caused and a youth in the house was injured."

Ends report.

7 PM 15 April

*MB151810 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1806 GMT
15 Apr 86*

[Text] Pretoria, April 15 SAPA — The SAP 7 pm unrest situation report:

In Tumahole, near Parys in the Free State, a community hall was extensively damaged when set alight by arsonists.

At Bongoletu, near Oudtshoorn, a coloured man was fatally wounded by one of a group of blacks who forced his car to stop.

In Sebokeng, on the West Rand, a group of blacks stoned a school. Two youths were arrested.

In Soweto, Port Elizabeth, police found the burnt body of an 18-year old black man.

At Uitenhage, in the black residential area of Veeplaas, a private vehicle was extensively damaged in a petrol-bomb attack.

In Langa, near Uitenhage, a private home, allegedly belonging to a member of AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization], was set alight whereafter a fight, allegedly with UDF [United Democratic Front] members, broke out, resulting in the stoning to death of two black men.

In Saulsville, near Pretoria, a bus was set alight by a group of blacks, causing a considerable amount of damage.

In Soweto, on the Witwatersrand, three private vehicles were set alight, a delivery vehicle was robbed of a portion of its load of cartons of paper, and several passenger buses were damaged by stone-throwers.

In Chesterville, near Durban, a man was killed and another seriously injured when they were stoned by a mob.

In another incident in Chesterville, a private house was set alight by arsonists.

A group of blacks committed the despicable act of stoning an

ambulance on the Old Klipfontein Road opposite crossroads, fortunately the ambulance was only slightly damaged.

In Actonville, on the East Rand, a post office vehicle was extensively damaged by stonethrowers, three youths were later arrested for questioning.

On Sunday, April 13, nine people were killed when 20 huts were set alight in Mooiplaas, in the eastern province. This was reported in earlier situation reports. Nine black men have since been arrested for questioning.

8 AM 16 April

MB160639 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0631 GMT
16 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 16, SAPA — Following is SAP unrest situation report for incidents overnight to 8 am:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Sebokeng near Vereeniging, a private vehicle was extensively damaged by stonethrowers. In the same area, a school was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Actionville near Benoni, a delivery vehicle was damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Raglanweg, a coloured residential area near Grahamstown, private vehicles were stoned and petrol-bombed. At Fingo, in the same area, a private vehicle was damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Kayelitsha near Cape Town, a petrol-bomb was hurled at a bus, slightly injuring a black man. A man was arrested in connection with this incident.

"At Chamdor near Krugersdorp, a school was damaged by arsonists.

"At Langa near Uitenhage, four private homes were damaged by arsonists.

"At Kwazakele near Port Elizabeth, a police vehicle was petrol-bombed by a large mob. Tear smoke and one shotgun round were fired to disperse the mob. A man was wounded and arrested. In the same area, a hostel was damaged when it was petrol-bombed. An administration board guard dispersed the mob with revolver fire. No injuries were reported.

"A man was arrested when a bottle store was set on fire and fairly extensively damaged.

"In Soweto, the driver of a train was seriously injured when a petrol-bomb which was thrown at the train exploded inside the locomotive cabin.

"At Walmer near Port Elizabeth, shots were fired at an SAP vehicle by an unknown person. No one was injured."

ZAMBIA

U.S. Raid on Libya 'Unreservedly Condemned'

MB151831 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Zambia has unreservedly condemned the United States air raid in Libya. Commenting on the raid, the party secretary general, Grey Zulu, on his capacity as acting president, said Zambia viewed with great concern the attack on Libya by the United States early this morning. He said the American action is even more deplorable because as a superpower the United States is not only a custodian of international peace and security, but must also exercise great restraint in the use of its military force.

The American air force made four air strikes on the Libyan capital, Tripoli, and the city of Benghazi. Several lives and property were lost in the act.

ZIMBABWE

Foreign Minister Condemns Raids on Libya

MB151822 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Zimbabwe has condemned the United States for its attack on the Libyan Capital, Tripoli, and Libya's second biggest city, Benghazi, early today.

In a statement, the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Magwende, says the attack constitutes a serious violation of the UN Charter and posed a threat to peace, stability, and security in the Mediterranean region.

Comrade Mangwende said [word indistinct] aggression, aimed at destabilizing and overthrowing the Libyan Government (?flows naturally) from what has been [words indistinct] called new globalism. The minister also said that the policy is [words indistinct] of the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of smaller states which are deemed to be opposed to American interests.

